TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton. The houſe is a large, neat, convenient, well finiſhed brick building, with every conveniency of ſtores, ſtables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM WHITEMEAD, in Front-ſtreet, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at Princeton.

July 10, 1780. ENOS KELSEY.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1780.

TAKEN UP, ſuppoſed to be Stolen,

(The ſuppoſed thief now in gaol)

A SORREL MARE, with a bald face, with four white feet, the hind ones white almoſt to the hams, a black ſpot on her right fore leg a little below the knee, fourteen and a half hands high, and ſuppoſed to be eight years old. Any perſon owning the ſaid Mare, by applying to JOHN DEVISON, ſaddler, in Market-ſtreet, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL and neat aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, ſome cipital inſtruments, a caſe of ſix ſcalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and ſciſſars, a caſe of couching inſtruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and ſeveral other inſtruments. The whole to be ſold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceaſed eminent Phyſician. Enquire of the PRINTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT or piece of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth nineteen and a half feet, and extending in depth one hundred and ſixty feet to Union-ſtreet, with a new three-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement thereon, lately occupied by Colonel Lutterlow, fronting Union-ſtreet; likewiſe a ſtable and ſmall brick meſſuage or kitchen next Pine-ſtreet: The whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of Twenty ſix Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars or the value thereof, &c. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, at his Office in Black-horſe Alley near Front ſtreet.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on Market ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; in front 47 feet, and in depth 280 feet to Minor-ſtreet, with or without a lot of the ſame width oppoſite to it on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together or divided as may beſt ſuit a purchaſer.

A ſmall bank Lot and Houſe on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Chelnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres or thereabouts, now in tenure of George Loritz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, through which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Paquels Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow. Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in the city of Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

AT DELLAP'S BOOK-STORE,

The Corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet in Third-ſtreet.

THE GOLDEN MEDICAL CEPHALIC SNUFF, which by long experience has been found an effectual remedy for moſt diſorders of the head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate eaſe, and by frequent uſe prevents their return: It admirably opens and purges the head, ſtrengthens the nerves, revives the ſpirits, and has a moſt grateful aromatic ſmell: It removes drowſineſs, ſleepineſs and vapours, relieves dimneſs of the eyes, is excellent in curing recent deafneſs, and has been of great ſervice in hyſterick and paralytick complaints, and in reſtoring the memory when impaired by diſorders of the head: It is proper for all perſons who viſit the ſick, or go into unwholeſome rooms, hot climates, or unhealthy places, as it fortifies the head againſt noxious exhalations and infectious air. Numbers of perſons have experienced the happy effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is preſcribed by the moſt eminent Oculiſts and Auriſts in Europe, in the courſe of their practice, as a capital medicine for the various diſorders of the eyes and ears. Printed directions on each bottle, for the uſe of the above Snuff. Price FIFTY DOLLARS per bottle.

MR. R. WATKINS, who is a native of Virginia, and who lately left that State for St. Euſtatia, begs leave to inform the Public, That he is now in that Iſland, and will take conſignments from this as well as the other States on this Continent. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their addreſſes may rely on having the beſt price for their cargoes, and being furniſhed with returns agreeable to order on the moſt reaſonable terms they are to be had. The utmoſt diſpatch ſhall be made alſo to diſcharge the veſſels without loſs of time. If any veſſels coming addreſſed to him ſhould fall into any of the adjacent Iſlands, he would attend on the ſhorteſt notice.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT at the north-eaſt corner of Front and Arch-ſtreets. Enquire of

GEORGE CLYMER.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee Houſe, the 5th day of Auguſt next.

A LOT, ſituated in the borough of Lancaſter, containing in front on Orange-ſtreet ſixty-four feet four inches and an half, and in depth two hundred and forty-five feet, extending to a fourteen foot ally. The ſaid Lot pays fourteen ſhillings ſterling ground rent per annum. Whoever chuſes to purchaſe ſaid Lot before the day of ſale may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Strawberry alley.

ANDREW FOSTER.

To EXCHANGE for a

Valuable GELDING

A BEAUTIFUL Sorrel MARE, high blooded fifteen hands high, four years old, and with foal by the Golden Farmer. The Mare may be ſeen, and the exchange made, at Mr. LEACOCK's, in Kingſeſſing.

July 28.

TO BE SOLD

A very Good

PHÆTON & HARNESS.

For terms enquire of Mr. JACOB HILTZEIMER.

TO BE SOLD BY KEAN AND NICHOLS,

A few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet,

EXCELLENT Coffee, Weſt India Rum, Madeira Wine, a few pieces of Bengals, and a quantity of Sewing Silk.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant three-ſtory brick Houſe, Piazza and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the corner of Fourth and Spruce-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Mr. George Meade: The houſe is 22 feet front by 31 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, with excellent garrets; the piazza and kitchen are large and commodious, three ſtories high each, a pump of good water juſt by the kitchen door; the lot is 22 feet front by 100 feet deep; ſubject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds in ſpecie per annum. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living juſt below the New-Market in Second-ſtreet.

JOHN SMITH.

DESERTED,

About Three o'clock this morning, from the Barracks,

A RECRUIT for the Pennſylvania line, named JOHN MURPHY, about five feet nine inches high, ſwarthy complexion, a little pock-marked, well made, ſpeaks with the Iriſh accent; had on a red jacket, blue velvet breeches with ſilver knee-buckles, ſpeckled worſted ſtockings, a caſtor hat bound, large faſhionable ſilver buckles, by trade a bricklayer. Whoever ſecures the above man and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or gives notice of his being confined in any gaol in the neighbourhood, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS hard, or an equivalent in paper money, with reaſonable charges.

July 30, 1780. LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city a black and white COW, her hind feet white, her near ear crop't the ridge of her back reddiſh. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

LAZARUS STOW, Walnut-Street.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city Philadelphia, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the Sarah, and her cargo, burthen about 50 tons, lately commanded by Edward Stiles, taken on her intended voyage from the iſland of Bermuda to Charlestown, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by John Kemp, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that any perſon having or claiming an intereſt in the ſaid veſſel or cargo, may appear and ſhew cauſe why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Court,

July 29. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

CHOICE Port and Madeira Wine in bottles, Bottled Beer for exportation or immediate uſe, Vinegar by the caſk, and Draught Beer as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The higheſt price given for Empty Bottles. 6t.

To be SOLD for caſh or ſhort credit,

A VERY light PHAETON, without top, and five or ſix good HORSES for riding and carriage, all young. Enquire of Mr. HILTZHEIMER.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME CHARIOT, with one ſet of HARNESS; or ſwapped for a PHAETON. Enquire of JOHN BROWN, in Front-ſtreet, a little above Poole's Bridge, Philadelphia.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

ABSCONDED from Salem, a Woman, that paſſes by the name of CATHARINE SHAVER, (but 'tis ſuppoſed that ſhe will change her name) who took from the following perſons the undermentioned articles, viz. From John Clark, one ruffled ſhift, one Holland apron, one black ſilk cloak, laced, tore around the edges, one plain black ſilk bonnet, one red borded handkerchief, one black gauze handkerchief, and one headdreſs with yellow ribbon. From Mary Johnſon, one brown linſey wooſey petticoat, filled upon a yellow chain, one blue and white yellow callico ſhort gown, one handkerchief, red and blue bordered, and white ground. From Abigail Down, one ſtriped camblateen gown, brown and red, one Holland apron, marked with two letters B D, one linen handkerchief, one pair Holland ſleaves, one brown ſkirt, one pair thread ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes almoſt new. From Sarah Royal, one ſhift, marked S N. The above perſon is of a ſhort ſtature, thin viſage, and has many ring-worms in her face, her hair ſomewhat gray, red noſe, is much addicted to liquor, and pretends telling fortunes. She formerly lived with Doctor Witt, and claims the faculty of a doctreſs. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone towards York. Whoever takes up ſaid perſon, and brings her to Salem, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber.

JOHN CLARK.

On SATURDAY the 5th of AUGUST

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at XII o'Clock,

THE SHIP

BACHELOR,

WITH all her Appurtenances, Guns, Powder, and Proviſions, as ſhe came from Sea. Inventory and the Terms of Sale to be ſeen at Mr. William Brown's vendue-ſtore previous to the ſale.

N. B. The Bachelor lays at Fews's Wharf below South-Street.

Philadelphia, July 25.

WANTED,

A COOK at a Tavern in this city, likewiſe a ſober perſon who knows how to keep accounts, as a Barr-keeper, and a man qualified for an Hoſtler that is capable to keep a proper account; the above need not apply without proper recommendations. Enquire of RICHARD BARRY in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Cannonade at Trenton, three doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing Office. The ſaid Barry is removing to the Conneſtogoe Waggon in Market-ſtreet, where he hopes for the continuance of his former cuſtomers, who may depend on genteel uſage.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1780.

To Mr. DUNLAP.

SIR,

I HAVE seen the performance in your paper of this day, addressed to me under the signature of JOHN B. CUTTING. As the author is unworthy of my notice, permit me, through your paper, to drop a few lines for the information and candid consideration of those, who may not recollect, or have not been already acquainted with the particulars.

When the unsupported clamours of interested and wicked men, taking advantage of the *most critical juncture* of affairs, that America ever experienced, had induced Congress, *on that account*, to yield to them, and contrary to their better judgment, (since fully declared,) to remove me from the place of Director General of the hospitals, without the shadow of a trial, accusation or hearing; I demanded, as my *Birth-right*, an enquiry into my conduct in that office. It was granted, and a Committee of Congress appointed for that purpose. Addresses to the free citizens were published in the news papers of the several States, inviting and challenging every man, who had any thing to alledge against my conduct, to step forth and make it known, that I might have an opportunity to confront my accusers. Conscious of the impotency of their accusations, they shrunk from the trial, and the Honorable Committee, after a minute examination, reported to Congress, "that the said John Morgan had, in the "most satisfactory manner, vindicated his conduct in "every respect, as Director General and Physician in "Chief, shewing that the said Director General did con-"duct himself ably and faithfully in discharge of the du-"ties of his office." Of this Congress approved, declared their satisfaction, and ordered that resolution to be published to the world. Hence it must appear to every unprejudiced mind, that from a consciousness of my integrity, as well as from a love of my country, I dared to subject my conduct to the strictest scrutiny, no ways depending on what this pitiful scribler calls the lenity of my country, for the vindication of my conduct. Can my fellow citizens, then, think it incumbent on me, to pay any regard to the abuse of an angry man, who has chosen to treat them with a regout of fatherhood, virulence, gasconade and invective on me, highly seasoned with panegyrics on himself, and that because I had considered and treated him as worthless and unprincipled, and could not be induced with his despicable menaces of 'alternatives,' to unsay what I had, upon good grounds, declared publicly respecting him; or will they suppose it becoming in me, to disregard the solemn resolutions of Congress, upon a full investigation of facts, as a nullity, and account for my integrity in office, to such an insignificant.

As to what he, after mutilating his and my letters, and misrepresenting facts, terms inconsistencies, but which in reality are not so, I do *from every consideration*, hold myself absolved, after this, from entering into any explanation with him on them, farther than to tell him, the anonymous author, as he calls him, to whom I referred is the gentleman, who, if Fame says true, once k—cked J. B. C. out of company. But, in particular, it is because he has been subservient to, and employed as a Sub Agent, Sub Factor or sub partner of Dr. Shippen, in his business of speculating in, buying and selling hospital stores, &c. whilst they both held commissions in that department, which has been fully proved in a Court-Martial, and of which, when the proceedings on Dr. Shippens' trial come to be published, every one will be convinced.

A late Packet of yours informed the public, 'that the 'officers of the line and staff in the western army, distin-'guishing such persons who hold commissions by the dis-'graceful epithet of speculator, who shall be directly or 'indirectly concerned in those practices of buying and 'selling, have declared they shall not be spoken to on the 'footing of gentlemen; and that those who countenance 'them, shall be treated with the like scorn and contempt." I do therefore, in an especial manner, deem it highly improper for me to take any further notice of him.

The public I trust will excuse me for undeceiving them in respect to a gross imposition he has attempted to fasten upon them, by declaring "Dr. Wm. Shippen, jun to be honorably acquitted of all the charges brought against him". This my fellow citizens, is a total departure from truth, and at once demonstrates the consummate ease and unembarrassed conduct of this man, who thus dares to palm an untruth upon you, and shews what credit is to be given to his assertions. Sorry I am to be obliged, from this insinuation of his, thrown out to answer very mean purposes, and to mislead the public, to say one word on the subject, whilst it is yet under consideration of Congress, to whose impartial decision I chearfully submit, and it is hoped the public will suspend theirs, till it is known. But in so far as it concerns them to be set to rights, and to be acquainted with the opinion of the Court-Martial in opposition to the barefaced assertions of J. B. Cutting, I think it my duty to tell them, without further waiting, that the Court has declared Dr. Shippens conduct as a speculator in hospital stores, whilst he was Purveyor General, to be *highly* improper, and *justly* reprehensible. Such a sentence in all disciplined armies, and amongst all men of honor, is universally construed into a sentence of guilt and condemnation, which to a man of the least sensibility, is worse than death. So far is it from an honorable acquital, that should Congress, in pity, spare him, and wave a *just* reprehension of such *highly* improper conduct, and if there is that virtue in the army, which the beforementioned patriotic resolve implies there is, after the miseries and hardships to which this country has been exposed from public defaulters and speculators in the army, whilst the brave officers and soldiers, with whom honor is held as the most sacred attribute of possession, have drunk deeply of the bitter cup; neither SHIPPEN as a Principal, nor CUTTING as an Agent in his speculations, can longer remain in service, as being unfit company for officers and gentlemen.

After the depreciation of our credit and our currency, and the load of taxes we groan under from this cause, that speculators in the army on a few dollars a day pay, contrive to live like Princes, and amass wealth from the sweat of the poor, the honest and industrious, I am bold to pronounce if these iniquities are not speedily removed, and grievances redressed, public calamities and heavy judgments must visit a guilty land, and we shall become an undone, a ruined people, fit only to bend our necks to the yoke of Lordly Masters. But I have the highest opinion from the virtue and wisdom of Congress, that its decisions on this important affair, will prove the salvation of the country, as well as just and honorable to themselves.

JOHN MORGAN.

[*From Gaine's New-York and Rivington's Royal Gazettes of July 24 and 26, 1780*]

VENICE, April 26.

WE have accounts from Naples, that the British Minister at that Court, has presented a memorial to request two free ports in favour of his nation, where prizes may be brought in and sold, and the English vessels be provided with all they want; founding his request upon the example of some other powers, which have granted the same liberty to the vessels of his nation, particularly Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia. We are curious to know what will be the answer of the Court of Naples.

PARIS, April 24.

COUNT D'Estaing is set out for Madrid, and it is said he will go from thence to Cadiz immediately, to take upon him the command of the grand fleet, which, with seven men of war expected from Toulon, will consist of 39 sail of the line; after which he will also take the command of the two divisions under the command of the Count Du Chaffault and Monsr. de Bougainville. Count D'Estaing will hoist his flag on board the Terrible of 110 guns, but pierced for 120; there will be three ships of that force in the fleet. All the privateers have orders to be at Brest by the end of this month; these amazing preparations, together with those on the coast, make it imagined that the long intended invasion of the British dominions will certainly take place this campaign, Count D'Estaing commanding the fleet, and Count de Malleboise the land forces. It is also said, that the Count de Rochambeau will second the operations of the fleet with his army.

Toulon, April 11. The frigate l'Aurora, commanded by M. de la Flotte, which sailed from Malaga on the 28th of March, with a convoy of six ships from Martinico, arrived here yesterday. She took, on the 31st, the Neptune, a Mahonese privateer of six guns, and 42 men: A violent wind dispersed the convoy; but none of the ships here received any damage.

LONDON, May 6.

Lord Sandwich was with the King so early as five o'clock yesterday morning, and had a conference with him till near half past six, on naval matters of the greatest importance. On his return to the Admiralty, messengers were sent to the commanding officers at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham.

May 15. On Saturday se'nnight, Captain Gowland arrived in London from Calcutta with dispatches for government, which he brought by sea to Bassora, and from hence by land through Aleppo, Asia the Less, Constantinople, and Vienna. In his way from Bassora to Aleppo, being accompanied only by six guards, a servant, and an interpreter, he was attacked three times by the wild Arabs, against whom he defended himself; but within a day's journey of Aleppo, he was surrounded by a hundred barbarous people called Rashwans by whom he was plundered of his money, cloaths and other effects. Captain Gowland saved, however, his dispatches by sitting upon them, and swearing he would only surrender them with his life. The object of the dispatches is to bring the complaints both of the British and native inhabitants of Bengal against the Supreme Court of Judicature. The English law, in particular, of arrests and bail, is so totally contrary to the ideas of the people of the East, that it is regarded by them as in the highest degree odious and oppressive.

There will be no troops encamped at Coxheath or Warley common the ensuing summer, but the militia troops are to be formed into eleven divisions; 6500 are to be encamped near Plymouth, a division is to be quartered at Liverpool, 10,000 at Dartford, and the remainder are to be encamped on different parts of the coast.

The camp which is to be formed at Dartford is to be commanded by General Pierson, and the several officers of the militia troops have received instructions from the Commander in Chief, of the places appointed for the different encampments the ensuing summer.

The petition of the British inhabitants of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriss, to Parliament, which will be shortly presented to the House of Commons, has for its object the restriction of the enormous powers exercised by the Supreme Court of Judicature; and not, as inserted in a in a morning paper of yesterday, the abolition of the Court. It is chiefly confined to the following objects.

To obtain a trial by jury in all cases where it is by law established in England.

To limit the retrospective powers of the court to the time of its establishment in Bengal.

To define, beyond the power of discretional distinction; the persons who are, and who are not amenable to the jurisdiction of the court.

To declare what statutes shall, and what statutes shall not, be in force in Bengal.

To appoint distinct and seperate judges for the law and equity sides of the Court.

To lodge a power of staying an execution in criminal cases, till his Majesty's pleasure be known in the Governor-General and Council.

May 18. There remains a good deal of public business for Parliament yet to do, but as the most material steps towards finishing it, have already been taken, it is not imagined that the house will sit much longer, especially as opposition in the lower house at least mean not to attempt any new Parliamentary manœuvres this Session.--Mr. Burke is as anxious to get rid of his bill, as the Minister can be, being heartily tired of rolling the stone of Sisyphus up hill.

Lord Harrinton's regiment is dissembarked at Plymouth, but the regiment is to be replaced by an equal number of men from the new levies.

By a gentleman just arrived from Dublin, we are informed, That the spirit of volunteering begins a little to cool; and that they are removing into the principal towns of Ireland, a sufficient number of regular forces to mount guard, and do the other duties of the military, which some months ago were all performed by the volunteers.

Orders are gone to Portsmouth for the ships that lie there, to come up immediately to Spithead, and take in their provisions, that they may join the grand fleet.

The Assurance man of war of 44 guns, launched a few days since, is nearly rigged at Deptford, and ready to proceed down the river to Woolwich, to take in her guns and stores. The Fortitude, a new ship of 74 guns, has nearly compleated her rigging at Chatham, and will drop down to Portsmouth in a few days to join the grand fleet.

They write from Cadiz, that the St. Trinite of 100 guns, on board of which Don Lois de Cordova, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish fleet, had his flag last year, is dismasted and laid up. All her guns and stores have been taken out in order to equip two other ships of war now fitting there, so great is the scarsity of stores.

May 22. The Committee of the House of Commons, on the Civil Establishment Bill on Thursday last, agreed to the clause, enacting that the places of Lieutenant and Ensign, and all other inferior officers belonging to the body of the Yeomen of the Guards, after the determination of the offices respectively in the present possessors, and also, that all Commission and other officers belonging to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, shall not be sold, but filled by officers of the army and navy on half pay, of fifteen years service.

Robert Man, Esq; a Lord of the Admiralty, who, it is expected, by those who pretend to be in the secret, will succeed to the command of the fleet, is the second in the list of Vice Admirals of the Red; he formerly commanded on the Mediterranean station, and is said to be a very brave and experienced officer.

The main view in appointing a Commander in Chief to the Channel fleet, is to choose a man who is beloved by the seamen, and in whom they can trust. No old Courtier, no stern Martinet, will be obeyed with alacrity in the hour of action. The men may fight indeed for their own honor, but they will exert themselves beyond the strict boundary of duty, when under the command of a man they love for his humanity, and venerate for his bravery.

Government have for some time been in expectation of good news from the Manillas, which, it is thought will fall an easy conquest, as they are in a very weak state of defence, and no fresh troops have been sent there from Spain for some years.

Yesterday Capt. Wilson of a troop of volunteer light horse of Ireland, set off for that kingdom; the above gentleman has gained great repute, and likewise a patent from his Majesty for a new invented blunderbuss, which fixes in the manner of a swivel to the pommel of the saddle, and carries 14 balls. It can be loaded and discharged with such remarkable swiftness that several have been already made in the Tower on the original plan.

May 24. Yesterday noon an express arrived from Plymouth, at the Admiralty, with an account that his Majesty's ship the Ardent, taken off that town in the month of August last, was retaken, and brought in there, after an obstinate engagement, by his Majesty's ship the Jupiter, Capt. Reynolds, in company with a frigate. Our correspondent has sent us no particulars, but that it was a warm contest, and that the frigate raked the Ardent, while the Jupiter plied plentifully along-side.

We can assure the public, that Francis Geary, Esq; Admiral of the White, is appointed to the command of the grand fleet destined for service to the westward. The Admiral will have for his first Captain, the illustrious Capt. Kempenfelt, who was employed in the same character under Sir Charles Hardy, and he will also have under him Vice Admirals Barrington and Darby, and Rear Admirals Digby and Ross.

As a Commander in Chief is now appointed to the command of the grand fleet, it is hoped that no delay will retard its sailing; for it matters not our having a respectable fleet at Spithead, when it ought to be in the Channel, and either block up the French fleets in their own ports, or bring them to a general engagement.

On Sunday died, in Burlington-street, the Honourable Thomas Townshend, one of the oldest Tellers in the Exchequer, and father of Thomas Townshend, Esq; Member for Whitechurch.

Orders are gone to Plymouth, for the ships that lie there, to come up immediately to Spithead, and take in their provisions, that they may join the grand fleet.

BOSTON, July 13.

By an officer from Albany, we are informed, that a few hours before he left that place, an express had arrived there from the Oneidas, giving an account that a considerable body of the enemy supposed to be 7 or 800, chiefly savages, commanded by the noted Butler and Brant, had been discovered near the old Oneida castle, about 20 miles from Fort Schuyler; and that it was supposed their intention were to destroy that castle, and then avoiding fort Schuyler, to proceed down the Mohawk river, in order to cut off the remains of that defenceless, and yet important part of the country for grain, which it seems Sir John Johnson, in his late notable expedition, by reason of the haste he was in to carry off his own plate, had not sufficient time to effect.

On the 8th instant, arrived at Falmouth, a prize-ship with 900 hhds salt, captured by Capt. Page in a small schooner belonging to Salem, which schooner, it is said, has taken two other ships, ladened with the same cargo.

The French army we hear have encamped on the south side of Rhode Island, and are as a fine a body of troops as ever were collected together. Notwithstanding their tedious passage of above ten weeks, we are well assured there are not 300 unfit for immediate duty.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the honourable the Major part of the COUNCIL of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS we have received authentic intelligence of the arrival of the French fleet at Newport in the State of Rhode Island: And it being of the last importance that General WASHINGTON should be prepared immediately to co-operate with the forces of our Illustrious Ally:

Therefore the Brigadiers and Superintendants of the several counties in this State, and all Militia Officers, Selectmen and Committees, are respectively called upon in the most pressing manner, as they regard the honour and safety of their country, and as they would avoid the penalty of the Law; to cause the battalion and Militia men, that they have been ordered to enlist or draft, and

Best possible image.

which have not marched, to march with the utmoſt diſpatch to the places of rendezvous reſpectively aſſigned them: and the Committee appointed to ſuperintend the purchaſing proviſion and forage for the army; all Commiſſaries and others employed in the buſineſs of purchaſing ſupplies, are alſo required to forward with all poſſible expedition, ſaid ſupplies, to ſuch places as General WASHINGTON or the Commiſſary General may from time to time direct.

And all Merchants, Huſbandmen, and others, who are poſſeſſed of any articles neceſſary for the army, are earneſtly requeſted, as they regard their own and their country's intereſt, chearfully to diſpoſe of the ſame to the perſons appointed by Government to purchaſe them: And all Towns and Plantations, Collectors and Conſtables are alike called upon punctually to pay and render into the Treaſury of this State, their reſpective Taxes that the preſent opportunity may be improved, to FREE the United States from the terrors of war,

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, in Boſton, the Twelfth Day of July, in the year of Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; and in the Fifth year of the independence of the United States of AMERICA.

Signed by the Major Part of the Council.

True copy. Atteſt,

JOHN AVERY Dept. Sec'.y

GOD ſave the United States of AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed G. D. Ludlow to be Maſter of the Rolls, in the room of James Jauncey deceaſed, and he is to act in that character as ſoon as the Civil Courts are opened.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Achilles, with dry goods from London. She ſailed in company with the ſhip Jamaica, which arrived here laſt week.

July 24. Saturday laſt the ſhip Ocean, Capt. Ewing, arrived here from London, in about 9 weeks.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Kingſton, in 8 weeks from London.

Prizes ſent in ſince our laſt.

Schooner Evening Star; by the Reſolution, Delight, and Venus privateers.

Schooner Hansford, Buſh, Maſter; by the Reſolution and Venus.

Schooner Betſey; by the Delight.

Schooner Hunter, Roſs, Maſter; by the Reſolution.

Schooner Truce, Trott, Maſter; by the Victory boat, Capt. Thompſon.

Shooner ——— by the Hibernia, Capt. Hannah.

Brig Portſmouth Hero, Brown, Maſter.

Brig Potowmack, ——— Maſter.

Brig Waſp.

Beſides two ſchooners and one ſloop, in the whole 12 ſail.

They were part of a fleet from the Cheſapeak, bound to Old France and the Weſt Indies, moſtly tobacco loaded: The ſix laſt taken by the Richmond and Camilla frigates.

A large French Eaſt India man, called the Le Farjes, Mon. Mugny, commander, of 34 guns, and 150 men, from the Iſland of Mauritius, was brought in here laſt Friday; ſhe was taken by Admiral Graves on his way hither from England; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt and moſt valuable prize ever brought into any part of North-America. Her cargo tea, coffee, pepper, ſilks, &c. &c.

Mr GAINE,

HOWEVER ſavage the idea, and ſtrange to tell, it is not the leſs true, that during the attack the Rebels made on the Refugees on Friday, they ſtripped all their killed except a few that lay near the works, as naked as they came into the world, and threw ten or twelve of the bodies down the rocks towards the river, *nor did they leave one wounded man but ſuch as were quite dead.*

A SPECTATOR.

The following are the names of the brave Refugees that were killed and wounded at Colonel Cuyler's Refugee Poſt, near Fort Lee, about eight miles from New-York on Hudſon's river, on Friday the 21ſt inſtant (as mentioned in our laſt) viz. Thomas Philips, of the Artillery, John M'Murdy, with another man, and a negro killed.

Lieutenants George and Abſolam Bull, Alexander Sharp, John and Ezekiel Fealy, and John Mullan, wounded.

The Ship Hannah, Capt. Watſon, is taken by a French privateer, and carried to Cherbourg. The Captain and Paſſengers are ſince ſafely arrived in England.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1.

HEAD QUARTERS, Bergen County, *July* 26, 1780.

SIR,

HAVING received information that there were conſiderable numbers of cattle and Horſes in Bergen Neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reaſon to ſuſpect that they meant ſhortly to draw all ſupplies of that kind within their lines, I detached Brigadier General Wayne, on the 20th, with the firſt and ſecond Pennſylvania brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and Col. Moylan's regiment of dragoons to bring them off. I had it alſo in contemplation, to attempt, at the ſame time, the deſtruction of a Block-houſe erected at Bull's Ferry, which ſerved the purpoſes of covering the enemy's wood cutters, and giving ſecurity to a body of Refugees, by whom it was gareiſoned, and who committed depredations upon the well affected inhabitants for many miles round.

General Wayne having diſpoſed of his troops in ſuch a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen ſhore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York Iſland to intercept his retreat, and having ſent down the Cavalry to execute the buſineſs of driving off the ſtock, proceeded with the firſt, ſecond and tenth regiments and the artillery to the Block-houſe, which he found ſurrounded by an abattis and ſtockade. He for ſome time tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was conſtructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a conſtant fire from the loop holes of the houſe, and ſeeing no chance of making a breach with cannon——thoſe of the firſt and ſecond regiments, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the officers to reſtrain them, ruſhed through the abattis to the foot of the ſtockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cauſe of the loſs we ſuſtained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non-commiſſioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commiſſioned and privates wounded. The wounded officers are Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford of the firſt, and Lieutenant D'Heart of the ſecond, the laſt ſince dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promiſed fair to be ſerviceable to his country.

The dragoons in the mean time drove off the ſtock which were found in the Neck; the ſloops and wood boats in the dock near the block-houſe were burnt and the few people on board them made priſoners.

I have been thus particular, leſt the account of this affair ſhould have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the caſe upon ſuch occaſions.

I have the honor to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
S I R,
Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſquire.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Camp, July 25, 1780.

This morning at four o'clock, died of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the block-houſe near Bull's Ferry, on the 21ſt inſt. Lieutenant Jacob Morris Dehart, of the Second Pennſylvania Regt. aged nineteen years.

The emulation and fire neceſſary to warm a ſoldier's breaſt, ſoon kindled in this young, but manly officer; having entered into the ſervice of his country at ſixteen; from which time his ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, and attention to duty, gained him the affection of officers of every rank.

At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war, attended by a large concourſe of officers from the different lines of the army.

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"The Iſle of France (a tranſport) having on board 350 men, of the regiment of Bourbonnois, and 50,000 weight of powder, was ſeparated from the French ſquadron in the latitude of Martha Vineyard, She has ſince arrived in good order at Boſton."

Extracts of Letters from a Gentleman at the Hague.

April 13, 1780.

"Since the Memorial preſented to their High Mightineſſes by the Plenipotentiary of Ruſſia, the Provincial States of Holland, have been deliberating on the invitation of the Empreſs, and I am ſure (knowing it from a very good quarter) the reſolutions of this Province will be taken within the next week, agreeable to the views of the Empreſs, and to the general wiſhes of all good men."

April 25.

"Theſe diſpatches having been detained a fornight longer than was intended, I open them for the ſake of adding the important intelligence of this Province having unanimouſly adopted the propoſals of Ruſſia, and that there is no doubt but all the other Provinces will adopt this reſolution, as they have now adopted that of the unlimited convoys, and of refuſing the ſuccours claimed by Great-Britain.

Laſt Saturday arrived in 9 days from St. Euſtatius, the brig America Capt. Barry, and the brig Neptune, Capt. Darby.

WAS TAKEN UP,

The 19th of this month,

A DARK bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, on both ſides, and is branded on the near buttock with ſome letter, but ſo dull that it can't be known; he has a long ſwitch tail, and black mane, with no ſhoes on. Any perſon that has loſt ſaid Horſe, are deſired to apply to MICHAEL RAIGNBOW,
in Moyamenſing townſhip, near
Jacob Wetman's.

WAS brought to the ſtable of the Subſcriber, on the 12th inſtant, by a man unknown, a large bay HORSE, black main and tail, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, with two white hind feet, two ſaddle marks, ſome ſcattering grey hairs on his buttock, ſhod all round, and has a ſmall white ſpot on his off ſhoulder, The perſon who brought the ſaid Horſe to the ſtable, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold on Wedneſday week, to pay his expences. Enquire of

NATHANIEL IRWING,
at the Bunch of Grapes,

WANTED immediately at the paper mill, near Baltimore Town, a JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who is maſter of his buſineſs, ſober, diligent, and truſty. Such a one, on application to M. K. Goddard, at the Poſt Office, Baltimore, or to Adam Waybell, at ſaid mill, will meet with the greateſt encouragement.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on Sunday night laſt, the 23d inſt. out of the paſture of Thomas Paxſon, in Salſbury townſhip, Bucks county, A large bay HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, ſix or ſeven years old, has a ſmall bright ſtar, and his off hind foot white to his footlock, he is a horſe of good ſpirits, trots and canters well, but has been moſtly uſed to the harneſs for ſome time paſt, and the top of his neck, ſhoulders and ſides ſhews the marks, it is not known that he has any brand. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and will deliver him to Col. John Mitchel, D. Q. M. General, at Philadelphia, to Samuel Crook at Pitts-town, in New Jerſey, or to the owner at Trenton, ſhall receive the above reward.

July 27. MOORE FURMAN.

DESERTED

On the night of the 23d inſtant,

GEORGE M'DANIEL, one of the draughts from Pennſylvania, attached to the 7th regt. and had on him when he went off, a white hunting-ſhirt and overalls; was born in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania; about 22 years of age, red hair, fair complexion, about five feet, eight inches high, ſlim made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid M'DANIEL, ſo that the regiment may have him again, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars and all reaſonable charges, paid by James Parr, Major, commanding ſaid regiment.

Camp, Sottoway,
July 26, 1780.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1780.

WHEREAS Catharine, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from the bed and board of her huſband, and has otherwiſe miſbehaved. This is to caution all perſons againſt truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

JOHN GALLET.

July 31, 1780.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

RAN away from Mary Delaplaine, on Saturday laſt, SARAH GRAHAM, near eighteen years of age, low of ſtature, marked with the ſmall-pox, had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped ſhort gown, (of tiken) and ſtriped linced petticoat. Whoever brings ſaid girl home, ſhall receive the above reward.

MARY DELAPLAINE.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Laſt Tueſday the 25th inſtant, in a paſture in this city,

A LARGE black MARE, 15 hands high, has no ſhoes on, ſwitch tail, and a ſaddle ſpot on her back. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, by applying to J. MITCHELL, Carter, may know where ſhe is.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1780.

BOOKS BY AUCTION.

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
LIBRARY
OF
THE LATE REVEREND
FRANCIS ALISON, *D. D.*

Will be ready this morning to be delivered at his late Dwelling Houſe, to all who with to become Purchaſers.

THE SALE of the BOOKS by AUCTION will commence on the morning of Monday the 31ſt inſtant, at the ſaid Houſe, and will be continued from day to day till all are Sold.

N. B. Hours of Sale each day, from Ten to One o'Clock in the Forenoon; and from Three to Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

Philadelphia, July 26, 1780.

THE DIRECTORS inform the SUBSCRIBERS to the LOAN, that a ſecond payment of ten per cent. will be required of them by the 1ſt of Auguſt next.

WHEREAS the wife of MICHAEL MYLAR, has behaved herſelf in ſuch a manner, that he does from this date refuſe paying or anſwering any debts that ſhe ſhall by any means contract: As ſhe has left her huſband and gone away with a married man.

MICHAEL MYLAR.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce.

A LOT in Vine ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt twenty-two feet, and in depth ninety ſix feet, to Holmes's alley, with the privilege of ſaid alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or
WILLIAM DELAP.

TO BE SOLD
A PHÆTON,
With Good Harneſs.

Enquire of WILLIAM SOWERSBY, at his Stables, oppoſite the State-Houſe.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Turner's Lane, three miles from Philadelphia, a middle ſized pale red COW, with a white face and belly, and ſome white on her tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 21. THOMAS GRESWOLD.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt Saturday night, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, trots and paces, remarkable ſhort hair on his near ſide, ſhows his fore foot on the ſame, with a ſmall blaze on his forehead. Alſo, a black MARE about thirteen hands high, ſix years old, trots, has a remarkable wart on the right ſide of her noſtril, as lage as a Walnut. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or TWO HUNDRED for either of them, and reaſonabe charges, by

GEORGE REHN,
Living in New-ſtreet.

An Old Man's SONG *on the public ſpirit of our* Women.

THO' age at my elbow has taken his ſtand,
And time has ſtretch'd o'er me his wrink'ling hand,
Our Patriot fair like a charm can inſpire
In three ſcore and ten, twenty's ſpirit and fire.

Boy, fill me a bumper— As long as I live,
The patriot fair for my toaſt muſt I give;
Here's a health to the Sex of every degree,
Where ſweetneſs and beauty with firmneſs agree:

No more will I babble of times that are paſt,
My wiſh is the preſent for ever may laſt:
Already I ſee ſulky George in diſpair,
Should he vanquiſh the men, to vanquiſh the fair.

Of Greeks and of Romans enough has been ſaid,
To Cadrus and Brutus full tribute been paid;
O'er muſty old heroes no longer I'll dream,
Living beauty and virtue enliven my theme.

Could time be roll'd backward, and age become young
My heart ſwell with ardour, my arm be new ſtrung,
Under Waſhington's banner I'd chearfully fight,
Where the ſmiles of the fair with glory unite.

Fill a bumper again boy, and let it go round,
For the waters of youth in claret are found.
The younkers ſhall know, I've the courage to dare,
Drink as deep as the beſt to the patriot-fair.

From RIVINGTON's ROYAL GAZETTE, of the 19th of July, 1780.

SAVANNAH, June 15.

"BY ſome people from the back county this week, we are informed, that the rebel ſeat of govern-
"ment is now in the ceded lands, where a certain Ste-
"phen Heard, acts as Governor or Preſident, and Dooly
"keeps together about 300 men; that Twiggs and one
"of the Innman's have been killed in Carolina; and that
"Henry Candler, in attempting to carry off his father,
"William Candler's property to the northward, in com-
"pany with Daniel Mc Carty, had been ſtopped at the
"ridge by ſome Carolineans, who took charge of their
"effects, they having fled to ſave their lives"

☞ We are deſired to ſay, that Mr. Johnſton, the Printer of the Royal Paper at Savannah, although rightly informed reſpecting Preſident Heard and Colonel Dooly, who, from the laſt accounts actually ſupport the Government of the State of Georgia, in the face of complicated difficulties and dangers, is, nevertheleſs, miſinformed reſpecting Colonel Twiggs, as we preſume he is with regard to Captain Innman. The former we know to be in North Carolina, at the head of thoſe gallant men, with whoſe aſſiſtance he has deſervedly acquired ſo much reputation; and may, ere long, make another viſit to Ogeechee, where he has twice defeated two of their picked parties. The firſt, in the year 1779, when Prevoſt was on James Iſland, in ſight of Charleſtown, the Colonel went down with a party of militia, drove in all the enemy's out-poſts, and fixed his quarters on Ogeechee, centrically between the garriſons of Savannah and Sunbury, by which he cut off all communication. Governor Prevoſt who had returned into Georgia with the grenadiers of the 60th Britiſh regiment, detached 50 of them, under the command of Capt Muller, reputed to be an exceeding good officer to diſlodge him. The Colonel, diſcovering his approach, on the 28th day of June, met him in an open corn-field; killed the Captain, wounded the Lieutenant, bayoneted 15, took 32 priſoners, and 3 made their eſcape with the guide. And it is a fact that Colonel Twiggs had but 35 men; and his onſet was ſo rapid and vigorous, that victory was obtained in an inſtant, and at the expence of only one man wounded, who afterwards recovered. This gave great alarm to the two garriſons, and was more the cauſe of drawing the Britiſh army out of Carolina, than the attack at Stono.

The other defeat was in the preſent year, and juſt before the capitulation of Charleſtown. During the ſiege of that place, frequent parties were ſent down to beat up the enemies quarters about Savannah, with a view to diſtreſs the enemy, and to draw troops from the ſiege. Colonel Twiggs with his men, united with a party of the South-Carolina Militia, under the command of Colonel Pickers, a very gallant good officer, went down with reſpectible force, and drove the enemy within their redoubts. They took poſt upon Ogeechee, the latter at Butler's plantations, two miles from the ferry, and the former on Governor Wright's, lying upon the river. A party of 100 men, drawn chiefly from the corps of York volunteers, and an Heſſian regiment, was ſent out of Savannah to attack them under the command of Captain Corklin, of Creger's battalion. Colonel Twiggs's poſt being neareſt the enemy, of courſe had firſt to engage. Conklin planned the attack in the uſual way of the Britiſh, in front and flank, which would appear the more diſtreſſing, as the Colonel had but 32 men with him. He detached Captain Innman with 8 men to check the detour on his left, under Lieutenant Supple, with 15 men, while he himſelf, with the remainder oppoſed the enemy's main body, under Captain Corklin. The Colonel's men are celebrated for ſure ſhots, and being ſo much inferior in numbers, and Colonel Pickers too far diſtant to ſuccour him in time, he had recourſe to an expedient, which in ſuch caſes is certainly juſtifiable. He ordered ſome of his beſt marksmen to ruſh up and ſingle out the officers, which was executed in a moment. Captain Conklin fell by a mortal wound, as did his lower officers, and the men being without an officer, ſave a Corporal, were ſoon routed; eleven were killed, and more wounded. Captain Innman on the left was not leſs ſucceſsful. He met Supple with half his number, threw himſelf into a barn he was obliged to paſs, killed 6 of his men, wounded him, and obliged him to retire. The Colonel and Captain then uniting, puſhed the enemy, and took ſeveral priſoners; but having boats ready, they croſſed the river, and made good their retreat to Savannah, where all the officers of the party have ſince died of their wounds. Colonel Twiggs, upon this occaſion alſo, had but one man wounded, who is ſince well.

It is by ſuch exertions that Georgia has hitherto maintained its independence—And if theſe actions are not great, they are at leaſt brilliant: Nor can we fear that men of ſuch gallantry and good conduct will ever be diſtroyed by a few cowardly Tories.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

AN Advertiſement having been publiſhed the 25th inſt. in Mr. Dunlap's Paper, by the Agents for forfeited Eſtates in the city of Philadelphia, proclaiming, that on the 28th of Auguſt, they intended to ſell by Public Auction, among other Eſtates, "two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania Currency each, iſſuing out of two Lots of Ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet between Saſſafras and Mulberry ſtreet, one of them in the tenure of David Schaffer, and the other in the tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, late the Eſtate of Andrew Allen."

The caſe ſtands briefly thus.—The ſubſcribers hold the premiſes under two different deeds from Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, both dated the 22ſt of Auguſt, 1770, each Lot ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 266 and 1-3 Spaniſh Silver Dollars for ever. Provided, that if either of the owners or tenants of the ſaid two Lots, ſhould at any time within the ſpace of ten years from the date of the ſaid deed, pay or tender to the ſaid Andrew Allen, his heirs or aſſigns, 5333 and 1-3 ſuch Dollars as aforeſaid, beſides the arrearages then due, the ground rent ſhould become extinct.

In April, 1779, Col. Melcher, eldeſt ſon of Leonard Melcher, deceaſed, on behalf of himſelf and his brothers and ſiſters, (two of whom were minors) offered to the ſaid Agents the ſtipulated ſum for extinguiſhing that ground rent in Continental Money, and upon the Agents refuſing to take it in lieu of Silver, the Colonel by petition complained to the Supreme Court, and the Court conſidering the ſaid petition, decreed on the 7th day of April, 1779, in the words following, viz. that "the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Leonard Melcher are intitled to extinguiſh the ground rent aforeſaid, by paying to the Agents for forfeited Eſtates of perſons attainted of High Treaſon, in purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, the ſum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars, in the lawful Currency of this Commonwealth, together with ſuch arrearages of ground rent in the ſaid Currency as ſhall be due for the Lot aforeſaid, at the time of payment of the ſaid ſum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars in like manner as if the ſaid ground rent had been reſerved and made payable in the ſaid Currency of this Commonwealth, of which the ſaid Agents for forfeited Eſtates are to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly."

After obtaining this decree of the Supreme Court the Agents to whom it was delivered, ſtill refuſed to take the Continental and State money in lieu of Silver, till in the month of September next following, the ſaid David Schaffer, owner of one of the ſaid Lots, and the ſaid Iſaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, to whom in the diviſion and ſettlement of their ſaid Father's Eſtate, the other Lot was conveyed, made a formal tender to the Agents of the redemption money and arrearages of rent due, in ſuch money, as by the Act of General Aſſembly was declared to be the Currency of this ſtate, and the ſaid Agents ſeverally and jointly refuſed to accept thereof, a few days after the tender was made and refuſal given, the ſaid David Schaffer, Iſaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, did pay according to Law, to Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; Treaſurer of the State tax, each of them the amount of the money by them reſpectively tendered to the Agents, and took the Treaſurer's receipts.

The 10th October, the ſubſcribers preſented a reſpectful memorial to the Preſident in Council, ſetting forth the caſe as it is herein before ſtated, together with their title, deeds, the decree of the Supreme Court, the account of rent due to the ſaid Allen's eſtate, and the receipts of the ſaid Treaſurer, praying that an Act be made in the name of the Supreme Executive Council, for extinguiſhing the rent charged on the eſtates of the memorialiſts---This memorial, the deeds and other papers were delivered to the Secretary the 10th of October, remained with the Council full four months, until on the 11th day of February it was conſidered and diſmiſſed by the following reſolves:

"Reſolved, That reaſonable legal doubts having ariſen
"to the ſaid tender, as alſo to the juriſdiction of the
"Supreme Court, in the caſe of the Commonwealth be-
"ing a creditor and not a debtor. And upon en-
"quiry it being found that it has not been the practice
"upon the Act of Aſſembly, to extinguiſh redeema-
"ble ground rents as prayed by this petition, the ſame
"be diſmiſſed, and the parties be left to their remedy
"at law."

Upon this occaſion, the ſubſcribers find it proper, publicly to make known and declare, that under the Laws of this Commonwealth, by the authority, and agreeable to the decree of the Judges of the Supreme Court, they themſelves have already purchaſed the ſaid two ground rents, and paid the ſame into the Treaſury as herein before ſtated; and therefore do forewarn all perſons of purchaſing from the ſaid Agents, the ſaid two ſeveral ground rents, or either of them.

DAVID SCHAFFER,
ISAAC MELCHER,
ADAM MELCHER.

A few Reams of ſmall
Cannon Cartridge Paper,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Wedneſday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and adopted, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, it is of the utmoſt conſequence, that every poſſible meaſure ſhould be taken to forward the collection of public taxes, and that every Member of this Houſe ſhould engage immediately on his return, to inform the Treaſurer and Collectors, &c. of the county in which he reſides, of the Laws paſſed during this Seſſion, for enforcing the collection of taxes, and uſe their utmoſt influence to accompliſh this very neceſſary buſineſs."

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

[The ſeveral Printers in the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers, and to continue it till the next meeting of the Houſe.]

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houſes and Lands, viz.

AN Elegant well built three ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, ſituate at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and Lumbard-ſtreets, the lot contains in breadth on Lumbard ſtreet 36 feet, and in depth on Third-ſtreet 78 feet ſubject to a ground rent of 15l. per annum.

Alſo, a three ſtory brick houſe, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Lumbard-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, the lot 18 feet front, and 63 feet deep.

Alſo, a three ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the lot 16 feet front and 51 feet and a half deep.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the lot 17 feet front and 49 feet and a half deep, ſubject to a ground rent of 10 dollars and a half per annum.

Alſo, a plantation ſituate one mile from Frankfort, containing 76 acres, about ten acres wood land, and about ſixteen acres of meadow may be made, a ſmall log houſe, frame barn and ſtable, it is well watered and the ſituation high and pleaſant. For terms of ſale apply to EONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office, in Fourth-ſtreet below Spruce-ſtreet.

Briſto', July 9, 1780.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO will undertake to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic in all its parts, Navigation by Mercatur and Circle Sailing, Algebra numerically and literally, &c. and would be glad to engage either in town or country, upon ſuch terms as the times will admit of. Enquire of Mr. CHARLES BISONETT, Innkeeper.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy NEGRO WENCH, about Twenty years of age. Inquire of the Printer.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

PICKED up off of Stamper's wharf (the owner being poſitive to the ſpot) A common ſize SILVER WATCH, China face, ſteel chain and key, a cornelian ſtone ſeal, with the impreſſion of a man's head, ſet in ſilver, maker's name and number forgot: A Print of his Excellency General Waſhington in the bottom of the outſide caſe. As 'tis likely it will be offered for ſale, it is hoped that Watchmakers and others to whom it may be offered will ſtop it, for which the above reward will be given by the Printer hereof, and no queſtions aſked.

THOMAS MORGAN,

Late of BALTIMORE and State of MARYLAND,

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH Maker's Buſineſs as formerly, at the North East Corner of Second-ſtreet Bridge, Philadelphia. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on his Care and punctuality.

N. B. Said Morgan hath a ſmall quantity of Beſt MAIN SPRINGS, Watch and Clock Maker's FILES, &c. to diſpoſe off. July 29.

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL Three Story BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, Piazza and Kitchen, with a room over them, in a pleaſant part of the city. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD
BY WHOLESALE, BY
Meſſieurs C. P. & N. RAGUET,
At their ſtore in Front ſtreet five doors below Walnut ſtreet.
The following ARTICLES, viz.

WEST India Rum,
Taffia,
Brown Sugars,
Moliaſſes,
} By the Hogſhead.

Coffee,
Cocoa,
} in barrels and bags,

Allum Salt, in tierces,
Lemon Juice in caſes,
Gun Powder,
Flints,
And a large Aſſortment of dry goods.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, THE AUGUST 5, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

Auguſt 5, 1780.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1780.

RAN AWAY,

FROM the Sloop Weſt-Florida, on or about the 12th of July laſt, a likely NEGRO FELLOW, about twenty eight years of age, named CÆSAR, who is ſuppoſed to be lurking about this city, calls himſelf a free man, he is of a yellow complexion, about five feet eight or nine inches high, was taken at Mobille, by a Continental veſſel, about the 10th of April laſt. Whoever ſecures him in any goal in the United States of North-America, or to Captain Philip Lyon, in Lombard-ſtreet, in this city, ſhall receive FOUR HUNDRED Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

PHILIP LYON.

July 29, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in the townſhip of Towamenſing, in the county of Philadelphia, in the month of July 1780, a young black COW, branded on both horns with ſeveral letters. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the expences, by

LEONARD HENDRICKS.

July 24, 1780.

CAME to the houſe of the Subſcriber, living in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county; a brown MARE, with a ſtar, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL RAMSEY.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

AUGUST morning the firſt day,
My APPRENTICE LAD he ran away;
His name is John Shade I declare,
He's very apt to curſe and ſwear:
His age I think, does now appear,
To be at leaſt full twenty years:
His hair and complexion are both dark,
And his ſurly look is one good mark;
His noſe is large as they will ſee,
Whoever brings him home to me:
His ſize about five feet four inches,
Had on brown coat and olive breeches,
Old hat, blue ſtockings, ſhoes one pair,
And a coarſe ſhirt ſomething worſe for wear;
Beſides took with him ſundry cloaths,
Light coat and breeches and a pair of cotton hoſe;
A hat that's very large, and almoſt new,
A linen jacket and black breeches too:
In Arch-ſtreet at the Taylor's ſign,
Pray aſk for me, you may me find:
I did not tell my name at the beginning,
My trade a Taylor, and my name John Reedle:
The Poets great for wit and art,
Perhaps may call me funny;
But I can bear that and ſome more,
Could I but get my Johnny.
Whoever takes him up don't fail
To lay him faſt in any goal:
They ſhall be as a friend regarded,
And as above ſhall be rewarded.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbidden to carry him off at their peril.

JOHN SERVICE takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that he has moved from Second ſtreet into Third ſtreet oppoſite Church Alley, where he has juſt opened a large and neat aſſortment of Linens, Scotch Threads, Gauzes, and ſeveral other articles ſuitable to the ſeaſon: Thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN SERVICE.

N. B. Said SERVICE has for ſale a quantity of beſt fine Cotton by the bag or ſmaller quantity.

CAME to the plantation of Nicholas Waln, in the Northern Liberties, a dark brindle COW. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 13th, 1780. WILLIAM LLOYD.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joſeph Griſwold.

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford townſhip, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oswald Eve, containing a good dwelling-houſe, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three ſtory Houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, &c. thereon.

All which will be ſold at the Court Houſe in this city, the thirtieth day of Auguſt next: The ſale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents P. C.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Friday night, the 21ſt inſtant, a NEGRO WENCH, named Sophia, (*Alias*) Phillis, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, middle ſized, very ſtraight and ſlender bodied, ſpeaks ſoft, and is very artful, took with her, one ſilk black bonnet, ſeveral caps, one of them cambrick, with lace, three ſilk handkerchiefs, one black barſelona, one blue and white croſs-bar'd ditto, the other a red mantua, two calico gowns, one with large blue flowers, the other a ſmall red and dark branch, and a kind of ſmall dark running vine between them, one ſhort blue and white ſtriped linen jacket, tow petticoats, one a black moreen, the other a quilt, made ſtripe faſhion, with a ſtripe of calico, and white linen ditto, ſeveral aprons, one of them a flowered kenting, four ſhifts, two tow, the others fine, thread and yarn ſtockings, leather ſhoes and ſilver buckles, and moſtly wears a gold ring. She may change her name and apparel, and endravour to paſs for a free woman. Whoever takes her up, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home to the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, oppoſite to the Swedes Church, reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM THOMAS.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour, carry or convey her away at their peril.

WAS brought to the ſtable of the Subſcriber, on the 12th inſtant, by a man unknown, a large bay HORSE, black main and tail, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, with two white hind feet, two ſaddle marks, ſome ſcattering grey hairs on his buttock, ſhod all round, and has a ſmall white ſpot on his off ſhoulder. The perſon who brought the ſaid Horſe to the ſtable, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold on Wedneſday week, to pay his expences. Enquire of

NATHANIEL TWINING,
at the Bunch of Grapes,

WANTS A PLACE.

A WET NURSE, who may be heard of at Jacob Toys, in Front-ſtreet, above Harbucklea Row.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1780.

MR. DUNLAP,

PLEASE to inſert in your next paper, the following Act of Aſſembly, for the better information of the Merchants and Maſters of veſſels of this port, in order that they may regulate themſelves according to the laws of the State, and you will oblige

Sir, your very
Humble Servant,

FREDERICK PHILE.

AN ACT for regulating navigation and trade in this State.

WHEREAS the navigation of this and the other United States of America, has been heretofore carried on under acts of the Britiſh Parliament, regulating the trade of the plantations, until by ſome reſolves of the ſaid States made in Congreſs and the declaration of their Independence and an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act to revive and put in force, &c." paſſed the twenty-eighth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, whereby the authority of Great-Britain and all the ſaid acts of Parliament have been vacated and ſuperſeded within the territories of the ſaid States.

And it is of great importance to this Commonwealth, that the trade and navigation in her ports and harbours, and the importation and exportation of all goods, wares and merchandizes in and out of the ſame, ſhould be regulated and aſcertained in this State by a law, Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Maſter of any ſhip, or other veſſel, except ſhips or veſſels of war, privateers and their prizes, arriving in any port of this State, ſhall within forty-eight hours after ſuch arrival, repair to the Naval-Office in the city of Philadelphia, and there exhibit and deliver to the Naval Officer of this State, a true manifeſt ſigned by the ſaid Maſter, of all the goods, wares and merchandize laden and imported in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſetting forth the packages, marks and numbers thereof, and the nature and quantity of their contents in number, weight and meaſure as they are commonly counted, eſtimated and ſold, and alſo his own name and ſirname, the name and burthen of his ſhip or veſſel, the names and abodes of the owner or owners thereof, and the country, port or place where the cargo was ſhipped, together with ſuch documents as are uſually furniſhed in ſuch place of lading to Maſters of veſſels ſailing from thence with goods, wares and merchandize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Maſter of any ſhip or other veſſel to be laden at any port or place within this State, except ſhips or veſſels of war and privateers taking in neceſſary ſtores and proviſions, ſhall firſt make his report to the Naval Officer of the intended voyage of his veſſel, and of the goods, wares and merchandize intended to be ſhipped and exported, and ſhall obtain the ſaid officer's permit for that purpoſe; and before ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall proceed or ſail, the ſaid Maſter ſhall exhibit and deliver at the aforeſaid Naval-Office, a fair and true manifeſt of his outward cargo, ſigned by him in manner and form as the manifeſts and declarations of importers of goods into this State are by this Act directed to be made out and ſtated. And it is hereby provided and enacted, that in the manifeſt as well of cargoes imported as of cargoes ſhipped off and outward bound, the number, weights and meaſure of the particulars of ſaid cargoes ſhall be expreſſed in words at full length and not in figures only. And the ſaid Naval-Officer being ſatisfied as to the truth and fairneſs of the manifeſt or declaration, ſhall adminiſter an oath or affirmation to the Maſters of veſſels coming in and going out of the ports or places of this State, in ſubſtance as followeth, to wit, That the ——— called ——— now at anchor in the port of ——— and her cargo, is the property of the perſon or perſons in his manifeſt named; and that no enemy or ſubject of an enemy to this or any of the United States of America, is the owner or proprietor of the ſaid ——— or her cargo, or has any intereſt or concern of property in either the ſaid ——— or her cargo, or any part or ſhare of either of them to his knowledge and belief: And that the goods, wares and merchandize now on board the ſaid ——— are in number, quantity and quality the ſame as in his ſaid manifeſt ſpecified and declared to be to the beſt of his knowledge."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States of America and Great-Britain, the Maſter of any veſſel ſailing from any port or place of this State, ſhall at the ſaid Naval Office give bond to the Preſident or Vice Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, with two ſufficient ſureties, reſidents in this State, in at leaſt double the value of his cargo, with condition that the ſame cargo ſhall be landed and delivered at ſome place or port not under the dominion of the King of Great-Britain, except Bermuda and the Bahama Iſlands; and that he the ſaid Maſter ſhall within the ſpace of eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond, produce and deliver to the ſaid naval officer a certificate from the officer of

Best possible image.

any port in the dominion of the United States of America, or if his cargo be landed out of the said dominions then from two creditable merchants resident in the place where he has landed the same, that the goods and merchandize mentioned in his clearance or cocket, were actually landed at the place where such certificates was given.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That during the continuance of the present war between the United States of America and Great-Britain, no goods, wares and merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufactory of Great-Britain, nor any of her dominions, except Bermuda and the Bahama Islands, other than goods taken as prize properly certified to be such, shall be imported by land or water into this State, nor shall any goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufactory of East India, or any other country not belonging to Great Britain, be imported from Great-Britain or any of her dominions, except salt from Bermuda and the Bahama Islands into this State, on pain of confiscation of all such goods, wares and merchandize, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth, to be recovered either by seizure of such goods, in the nature of an attachment and a prosecution *in rem*, or else by an action of debt against the importer for the value of such goods, wares and merchandize, in an Court of Record in this State. Provided always, that such action or prosecution shall be brought and commenced within six months from the time the cause has arisen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to enable the owner of any ship or vessel to navigate the same under the protection of the United States of America and this State, and to claim the same as the property of a subject of this State, either within the same or elsewhere, and to detect frauds and abuses which may be attempted to cover the ships of an enemy, all the ships and vessels of and belonging to any subject of this State, shall be registered with the said Naval Officer, when such ship or vessel shall be built or first brought into any port of the same, and before the next departure of such ship or vessel, for which purpose one or more of the owners thereof, shall certify on oath or affirmation to the said Naval-Officer, the name, burthen, shape and kind of such ship or vessel, together with the name of the Master, the place of construction, and age of such ship or vessel, and the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, their occupations and abodes, and the parts and shares they respectively hold in the same; and the said Naval Officer shall enter and register such ship or vessel in a book to be provided for that purpose, and furnish to the said owners or any other persons who shall require it, an attested copy of such register.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the Master of any ship or vessel arriving in any port of this State, or proceeding on a voyage from any port or place within the same, shall neglect to exhibit and deliver to the Naval Officer of this State, such manifest as is herein before required to be made, the Master so neglecting as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the Naval-Officer the sum of one hundred pounds for every such neglect: Moreover he shall recompence and pay the said Naval-Officer or other person, any reasonable charge and expence he may be at in searching such ship or vessel, in order to discover any illicit practice in the import or export of any goods, wares or merchandizes during three days, in which space of time such search may be made. And if any goods, wares or merchandizes shall be landed in this State, from any ship or vessel so arriving as aforesaid, or shall be found in such ship or vessel, and not reported in the manifest thereof, all such goods, wares and merchandize shall be forfeited and seized by the said Naval-Officer, one half to the informer and the other half to the use of this State.

Provided always, That all vessels employed in transporting fuel, hay, stone, or any produce or manufactory of this State, or the other United States, plying within the bay or river Delaware, shall not be included in the regulations aforesaid.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia on Thursday the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

JOHN MORRIS, Junior,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

For the ease of Masters of vessels, I will furnish them with blank Manifests *gratis*, which they may fill up in conformity to the law, and with little trouble to themselves.

FREDERICK PHILE, Naval Officer.

To JOHN MORGAN, Esq; M. D. F. R. S. M. B. L. P. &c. &c. &c. late Director General of the Hospitals, and Physician in Chief to the armies of the United States.

SIR,

AS I confess a less *indefatigable* pen, I acknowledge myself in comparison with you, a "pitiful scribler." If I appeared an "angry man" in my last, I am sorry for it; for I really was not so. I did mean to use a few epithets descriptive of your virtues, but I meant neither to be 'angry,' nor to appear so. And as we have a right to enjoy our own opinions, I have no quarrel with you for calling me "*insignificant*."

I cannot say, Sir, whether "your fellow-citizens could think it incumbent on you to pay any regard to the abuse of an angry man, who had chosen to treat them with a *regout* of falsehood, virulence, gasconade and invective on you, highly seasoned with panegyrics on himself:" But "if fame says true," they did think it highly incumbent upon you to go farther than simply to tell them "that what you had publicly declared respecting me, was upon *good grounds*." You must suppose them credulous indeed, to imagine they can reconcile your certificate, and the subsequent marginal note in your vindication merely upon your telling them, "that what you said was upon *good grounds*." That you would be highly contemptuous in your treatment of me, was what I expected, and could not complain of, but that you should suppose those very "fellow citizens" with whom you would wish to appear consistent, so mean in intellect as to be deluded by the worn-out policy of affecting to treat with contempt and neglect *galling charges* which you could not disprove, is truly an honorable specimen both of your own ingenuity, and your respect for them. Though the dignity of your character must justify your superciliousness, and though that dignity principally consists in teaching boys to spread plaisters during the most critical moment of a most critical battle; (as on Long-Island in 1776, while Director-General) and in religiously denying yourself the society due to your learned honors, to associate with servants and Negroes for their patriotic aid to pull down your adversary; yet in this instance it seems to be a little misplaced. I say, Sir, the loftiness of your neglect, in the opinion of your "fellow-citizens," would sit with much better grace upon you, if you could first have proved that your certificate of December 17, 1776, declaring my having "given entire satisfaction both as Assistant and as Apothecary," was perfectly consonant with the marginal note of your vindication, (printed three months after you had discharged me, and given me the certificate) where the same Cutting is said to have "abandoned, on the enemy's approach, all the stores committed to his charge." They are both your own children, Doctor, and I trust, voluntarily begotten. One of them to be sure, is rather of a *dusky hue* for the offspring of a *White*, and I think it would be better for you to disclaim the bantling, or acknowledge it the conception of something *Black*: For I am afraid you will never be able to *white-wash* it, and am sure neither contempt or neglect will ever annihilate it. I will not say you was "angry" when you got that *Black Child*, though you was a little "stung," nor am I certain you was angry when you "dropped a few lines with Mr. Dunlap;" but I must say if you was, you ought not to have been, for I laid you under some obligations to me. I gave you an easy opportunity to din again your most favourite subject, the "clamours of interested and wicked men, inducing Congress, contrary to their better judgment, to remove you from the place of Director-General." Your "universal invitation and challenge." "The shrinking impotence of your accusers." "Your examination by a Committee, and your acquittal by Congress," particularly, a sweet opportunity did I give you, to inform the public, that the Court Martial "did think Doctor Shippen reprehensible for speculating in Hospital stores." Here by the bye I also must beg leave to inform the public, that whether Doctor Morgan would wish the world to think Dr. Shippen did sell stores really belonging to the Hospital, or whether he is too much the man of honor and uprightness to wish to insinuate such a thing, the truth is by the expression Hospital stores, the Court Martial positively declares, they only meant such articles as *when purchased for Hospital use*, would *become* Hospital stores.

You have told the world that my assertion relative to Dr. Shippen's acquittal, is a "total departure from truth," and with masterly ingenuity, supposing you could make it tolerably specious, that there was something in the sentence of the Court, carrying an air of censure, have inferred not barely that Dr. Shippen lay under a "sentence of guilt and condemnation," but that every thing else I might assert was also false. Now, Sir, "with consummate ease, and an unembarrassed conduct," I again declare, notwithstanding the late laudable display of your sophistry, that he not only stands honorably acquitted of four of the blackest of the five charges you brought against him, but that the Court have not even convicted him of the fifth, speculating in Hospital stores: Though they did think it reprehensible in any public officer, even when a republic were sufficiently supplied, to purchase on his own account any article capable of use in his department. And here for the sake of those few who may not have a just sense of your extraordinary candour and veracity, I solemnly declare, notwithstanding my "subserviency, sub-agency, sub-factorship, and sub-partnership to and with Dr. Shippen," I have never since the commencement of the war, bought for him, myself or any other person, a single article to sell again, excepting the trifle of sugar and wine, in 1777, which you and your newly converted "intemperately abused" friend have trumpeted throughout the States. If you, Doctor, can face Heaven, and say as much "upon the decision of this important affair," "common fame" is a terrible lyar indeed, and deserves to be kicked. A delicious morsel would it have been for you, could you have catched poor Shippen, or any of his Subs, selling for their private emolument any thing belonging to the public. Pardon me, Sir, I would never have mentioned this Gentleman's name again to you, had I not been the occasion of your failing afresh on him, by throwing out an observation not "to answer," but to defeat "very mean" attempts in you, and your friend with his extract from Morristown, in last Saturday's paper, "to mislead the public."

As I have "mutilated our letters," you will permit me to insert a copy of the only private letter I ever addressed to you since I quitted you in 1776.

"SIR,

YOU would undoubtedly have heard from me at an earlier period since the publication of your first pamphlet at Boston, entitled a vindication of your public character, but for several sufficient reasons.

However extraordinary it may appear to you, I never could obtain sight of that malignant marginal note, which so blackens the 27th page of your performance, until subsequent to the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British troops. I then saw it, and seeing the unjust and cruel intention, determined to call on you for a justification of your illiberal abuse.

This design I was at that time dissuaded from, by several respectable persons entirely unInterested in any of your modern disputes; who alledged that few, or perhaps none, would receive impressions injurious to me, from the passage in question; and that your character, as well political as official, ought to render you unworthy the attention of every man of honesty, honor and spirit.

Depend upon it Sir, that since Congress have been pleased to exculpate you from certain imputations, which while they tainted your reputation, made it improper to consider your aspersion of mine, worthy of serious notice, unavoidable avocations alone have prevented your receiving this requisition sooner.

In making it I would wish circumscribe my language within the limits of that decency and politeness, from which you so widely deviated in the malevolent assertions respecting me. For conscious that these are false in every particular, and confident that I have abundant proof, not only from the testimony of others, but of your own, to make this demonstrably apparent to the world, embellishments of invective are unnecessary.

I would fain hope Sir, you are not altogether so obdurate as to be insensible that you have traduced my character to the world. From your own feelings which have so often been elaborately described to the public, as "wounded by obloquy, and stung by slander," you may easily learn, Sir, what mine are upon this subject: Be assured they are at least as delicate as Doctor Morgan's. Rest satisfied also, that tho' a youth who can plume himself on no occasion with a long list of learned titles; I shall not forever pass by the malice and envy of disappointed ambition. For the first time, I now therefore insist, that you do immediately acknowledge to the public the injury you have done me in the marginal note above referred to. If you do not, I shall instantly have recourse to the alternatives in my power.

I am Sir,
Your most humble servant,
JOHN BROWN CUTTING.

P. S. I have no inclination for repeated private letters on this subject; yet if it will afford you any satisfaction, *one* may find me, if left with Doctor Bond, Jun."

How far I have mutilated this, will appear from comparing it, with what was published on Saturday last. As to your own, I do not chuse to insert it. I really think it is too long and too trifling. If any person should be disposed to see how far it is "mutilated," I have it ready for inspection.

As I have "misrepresented facts" I will try to be more just, and leave it to those who know them to say how far I deviate from truth. First, the affair of Mr. Craigie. When you commenced Director of Hospitals at Cambridge, 1775, you found the several offices filled by persons diligent and capable. No vacancy appeared for one new appointment to plume your vanity or gratify your avarice. Yet, determining a sacrifice to introduce a "sinecure" the emoluments of which you might reap in security, the Principal Apothecary's place appeared most eligible. You immediately informed Mr. Craigie, who then held it, that Congress knew not his appointment and with superlative hypocrisy, affected to regret it; offering at the same time to write to them in his favour. He soon obtained recommendations from all the Medical gentlemen of the army and Hospital. And trusting to your promises he confided them to your care. Instead, however, of aiding his application, did you not suppress these testimonials, and in "a most arbitrary manner remove him abruptly from office, without accusation, trial or hearing," or assigning any reason except—"I have the power, Sir, and it is my will?" Having thus forced the door of his office, "to subserve your own purposes," and make "a friend of the mammon of unrighteousness," did you not attempt to blast his reputation, for no other reason, than that of your having already injured him? And were you not detected in this nefarious design, and obliged to make him concessions in writing? You may perhaps deny these facts also, but positive proofs are at hand. After such practices towards one individual, can the public be surprized at similar treatment of another and another. Need they wonder that you was, while in this city, hand and heart with the British; or that you could appropriate the property of "your fellow citizens" to your own use, when they were exil'd, or be surprized to hear it was your intention to have gone off with the subjects of your rightful sovereign, but for a prospect of "American lenity," and a new ally in your war against Shippen.

"I do hereby certify that Col. George Morgan made application to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, in the month of May 1778, requesting a pass for his wife to go into Philadelphia, in order to bring out her child, the person in whose custody it was left, being about to leave the country. And he requested my assistance in obtaining the said pass, informing me that his child was in possession of his brother Doctor John Morgan, who had written to him that he (Doctor Morgan) intended to go to the West-Indies."

T. MATLACK.

Philadelphia, 1780.

Yet still would you be a good man in the *main*; you would feel the sufferings of your almost ruined country, and prophecy its fate. But do you really think, Doctor Morgan, "your Fellow Citizens" did not laugh, when they heard you so *cunningly* threatening Congress with the character they would deserve, if they acquitted that pestilent EYE SORE *Dr. Shippen*; when they heard you so magisterially determining the degree of censure a *disciplin'd army* and a *man of honor* must annex to the term *reprehensible*; (the mildest word that can describe the smallest errors;) when they beheld you with an air of religion and omniscience, leading them to *him* as the sole cause of all their sufferings, and pointing to *his* sacrifice as what alone must determine the virtue or infamy of Congress, the salvation or destruction of this extensive Continent!

The gentleman whom *you whisper* as the informant, who said "I know enough to break you," and whom you insinuate "k—cked J. B. C. out of company," never was the person yet, that chose to offer him the slightest indignity. And the same J. B. C. hereby authorizes Mrs. Common Fame to declare to the world, as an indubitable truth, that among all his high magnanimous atchievements, Doctor John Morgan deserves the *sole* honor of inventing that *liberal* report.

JOHN BROWN CUTTING.

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China, Queen's and Glass WARE.

A large assortment of China, Queen's and Glass Ware, just opening and to be sold by

HUGH HENRY,

(Wholesale and retail) in Chesnut street, the third door from the south-east corner of Second-street, Philadelphia; consisting of

TUREENS,
Large & small bowls,
Large and small tumblers and decanters,
Cups and saucers,
Coffee-pots,
Tea-pots,
Milk-pots,
Oval dishes,
Soup Dishes,
Shallow and soup plates,
Breakfast ditto,
Butter ditto,
Fruit baskets and plates,
Cream-pots and stands,
Butter-pots with covers,
Pint mugs, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, rice, &c. to be sold as above.

PARIS, January 10.

ACCORDING to the ſpeculations of our politicians, the great preparations made laſt ſummer, for a deſcent on England were but a prelude to an actual invaſion, the enſuing campaign. We are aſſured that Don Louis de Cordova, will return with 30 ſhips of the line, which, with 21 others left at Breſt, and 30 more which we ſhall have at that port, will form a fleet of 80 ſhips of the line.

The owners of all the veſſels at Havre and St. Maloes, have been informed by Miniſtry, that if they will leave the accommodations ſtanding, which were made for receiving troops and artillery, they ſhall have the preference in government ſervice.

The write from Verſailles, that there is now no longer a doubt concerning the tranſports, &c. The accidents to which 600 ſail of veſſels are liable, being foreſeen, a new plan for the coming compaign has been preſented to Prince de Montbarry, and all our troops on the coaſts, amounting to 80,000, will be embarked on board the men of war, and other ſhips of force, which are collecting. We are aſſured the new plan of a deſcent, which will open the campaign, is the moſt ſimple and grand. At a moment when it may be leaſt expected, a general embarkation will be ordered, and in three days all will be ready for ſea. So numerous and formidable an armament, will never have left the coaſts of France. Six ſhips of the firſt rate, will be in the center of the diviſions, the whole fleet will proceed to the Engliſh coaſt without looking for the enemy, but in continual order for action on ſignal.

LONDON, May 13.

Anſwer from the Court of Great-Britain to the Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, ſent to the Britiſh Envoy at Peterſburgh, April 13, 1780.

"DURING the courſe of the war, wherein his Brittanic Majeſty finds himſelf engaged through the unprovoked aggreſſion of France and Spain, he hath conſtantly manifeſted his ſentiments of juſtice, equity and moderation, in every part of his conduct his Majeſty hath acted towards friendly and neutral powers, according to their own procedure reſpecting Great Britain, and conformable to the cleareſt principles generally acknowledged as the laws of nations, being the only law between powers where no treaties ſubſiſt, and agreeable to the tenor of his different engagements with other powers; thoſe engagements have altered this primitive law, by mutual ſtipulations, proportioned to the will and convenience of the contracting parties.

"Strongly attached to her Majeſty of all the Ruſſias by the tie of reciprocal friendſhip and common intereſt, the King, from the commencement of thoſe troubles, gave the moſt preciſe orders reſpecting the flag of her Imperial Majeſty, and the commerce of her ſubjects, agreeable to the law of nations, and the tenor of the engagements ſtipulated by his treaty of commerce with her, and to which he ſhall adhere with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs.

"The orders to this intent have been renewed, and the utmoſt care will be taken for their ſtricteſt execution.

"It may be preſumed not the leaſt irregularity will happen, but in caſe of any infringement contrary to thoſe repeated orders taking place, the Court of Admiralty, which in this like all other countries, are eſtabliſhed to take cognizance of ſuch matters, and in all caſes to judge ſolely by the laws of nations, and by the ſpecific ſtipulations of different treaties, will redreſs every hardſhip in ſo equitable a manner, that her Imperial Majeſty ſhall be perfectly ſatisfied, and acknowledge a like ſpirit of juſtice which ſhe herſelf poſſeſſes."

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 6.

ANECDOTE.

A French officer of Pulaſki's corps, being aſk'd the number of wounds he had received in the American ſervice, anſwered fourteen. Another officer ſtanding by, obſerved he had one too many.—No, replied the veteran, you ſurely will allow *one* for the King of France!

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

I HAVE ſeen ſeveral diſputes in your papers, and have heard a good deal about the ſufferings of the ſick in our military hoſpitals. In looking over a medical book a few days ago written by one Donald Monroe, I find a paſſage which I think accounts for the extraordinary mortality and diſtreſſes that prevailed among our poor ſoldiers, in the years 1777 and 1778. They appear to be owing to the offices of Director General and Purveyor-General, being united in the ſame perſon. Mr. Monroe's words as as follows:

"The *directing* and purveying branches ought never to be entruſted to the *ſame* perſon; as the temptation of accumulating wealth, has at *all times* and in *all ſervices* given riſe to the *groſſeſt* abuſes, which have been a great detriment to the ſervice, and has occaſioned the loſs of *many lives*."

I am the more induced to think that the above reaſon is the true one for the deſtruction of ſo large a part of our army in the hoſpitals a few years ago, from the effect which ſeparating the offices of Director and Purveyor-General in Feb. 1778, had upon the ſtate of the hoſpitals. No complaints of the diſtreſſes of the ſick have been heard ſince that time; and a writer has lately told us in your paper, that "fewer ſoldiers have died in twenty months ſince that change was made in the ſyſtem, than uſually died in twenty days before." I hope the Committee of Congreſs now at Camp will attend to theſe things, and in their new arrangement of the medical ſyſtem preſerve the happy ſeperation that has been made between the offices of Director and Purveyor-General; otherwiſe we ſhall probably ſee all the evils we have experienced from the union of thoſe offices acted over again in this country.

HUMANUS.

WANTED Immediately,

A NUMBER of WOOD-CUTTERS, for which the higheſt prices will be given by

L. DORSEY.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. for the trial of the ſhip or veſſel called the *Albion*, and her cargo, burthen about three hundred tons, lately commanded by Thomas Hutchinſon; taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from Liverpool to Archangel, and lately ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Samuel Walker, &c. *(qui tam, &c.)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhip ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 2. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

At BATCHELER'S STORE-CELLAR, the corner of Walnut and Front-ſtreets.

EXCELLENT fine Bottled CYDER, alſo fine Bottled BEER, Hare's American PORTER in Bottles, of the firſt quality, good Claret and Cyder VINEGAR. Gentlemen and others, who pleaſe to favour him with their orders, will pleaſe to ſend or return, empty BOTTLES,

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN JONES,

In Front-ſtreet near Vine-ſtreet.

PORT WINE in bottles; bottled Beer by the groſs or dozen, for exportation or home conſumption; concentrated Spirits of Vinegar, excellent Pickling Vinegar; alſo a broad-wheeled Cart in good order.

N. B. Will be exchanged for good CYDER this fall, a parcel of Iron bound HOGSHEADS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM SHIRTLIFF,

At his ſtore the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Hamilton's Wharf, Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of PEPPER in barrels, Weſt India and Country RUM by the hogſhead, and GIN in caſes.

JOHN BENEZET, at the North East corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads,
SALT, in Tierces,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels,
MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces,
COCOA, in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE, in Barrels,
A few Pipes MADEIRA,
OPIUM.

WAS STOLEN or DRIFTED, the 30th July, from Tun Alley Dock, in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, a BATTEAU, painted a dirty yellow within and without, with three rowing places to one ſide, and one at the other, with a chain fixed on the inſide of the bow. A reward of one hard dollar or the exchange, will be given to any perſon bringing the ſaid Batteau to JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.

To be LET, and entered on immediately.

A large three ſtory HOUSE, four rooms on a floor, with a ſpacious Cellar, &c. a good ſtand in Second-ſtreet, the corner of Elfrith's Alley. Enquire of JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friend's Meeting, where may be had, a general aſſortment of books, the fineſt writing paper, a variety of paper hangings, a quantity of Camphire, Peruvian Bark, Opium, and an aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines. May be had at the ſame place, Tanner's Oil, and a very handſome Iron Sign Poſt.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1780.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT beautiful braſs FIELD PIECES, carrying a five pound ſhot, together with a large quantity of round SHOT ſuited to their bores; likewiſe Rammers, Sponges, Worms and Ladles. For particulars enquire of CHARLES MILLER, at the Bird-in-Hand Wharf, who has likewiſe for ſale, a few Hogſheads of excellent SPIRITS.

WANTED,

A MAN

Who underſtands well the management of Meadows and Grazing Cattle;

ALSO A

COMPLEAT GARDENER;

AND

A WOMAN

To take care of of a ſmall family on a farm.

SUCH coming well recommended to Mr. WILLIAM FORBES, at the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to Mr. HENRY KITCHEN, at the Croſs Keys, Wilmington, in Delaware State, will meet with good encouragement.

N. B. It is hoped none will apply who do not come fully within the deſcription.

Auguſt 4, 1780.

STOLEN on the night of the firſt inſt. out of the ſubſcriber's Field, about half a mile from Reading, a grey HORSE, 5 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, branded on the near buttock, P. K. his fore feet is white up to the knees, trots and canters, and carries his head and tail high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FOURTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the Horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid by MICHAEL RAPP, living in Reading, Berks county.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Fifteen Million tax in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, eaſt part, that he cannot obtain the taxes due on the following eſtates, viz.

Henry Negee	£18	0
Conrad Lacey	6	15
Widow Severn	7	10
William Pitt	6	15
John Tylor	7	10
William Carty	40	10
Jonathan Boyler's eſtate	3	15
Some lots, the property of ſome ſailors unknown	24	0
Philip Ulrich	9	0
The Hon. the Proprietors eſtate	620	5
William Small,	26	5

NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes as above juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the twenty-ſixth day of October next enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with coſts, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 26th day of July, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commiſſioners.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS FRAME BUILDING, ſituated in a public part of the city, fronting the ſtreet, very well calculated for a grocery ſtore. Likewiſe the leaſe of an Elegant BRICK-HOUSE, joining the ſaid Frame, very ſuitable for any ſhopkeeper, the houſe being ſo convenient to the ſhop. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very likely NEGROE WENCH, nineteen years old, with a beautiful female Child, ſix months old, both very healthy. The Wench has been uſed to cook for a genteel family, can ſew, ſpin, and do every kind of houſe-work; has had the ſmall pox and meazles—is very honeſt and ſober. The purchaſer will have a ſatisfactory aſſurance of her character, and that ſhe is ſold for no fault but merely for want of employ. The loweſt price is 100l. York currency, or an equivalnt. Inquire of the Printer.

Bergen County, (New Jerſey) July 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO BOY about twelve years old. Enquire of JOHN SMITH, near the Riſing Sun, on the Germantown Road, who will ſhew the boy; or to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JOHN CLARK.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 18th of June laſt, two Negroes, a Man and a Woman; the man is a fat chunky fellow, about thirty years of age: The Woman is about 23 years of age, and of a ſmall ſize. It is needleſs to deſcribe their cloathing, as they have more with them than they can wear at one time, and each of them a blanket. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward for each, and reaſonable charges paid by

JOSHUA ELDER, or
MARY SMITH.

The Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public in General,

THAT ſhe is removed into, and now keeps that noted and commodious Inn, the ſign of the Indian King, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. She has provided herſelf with every convenience for the buſineſs, and flatters herſelf that her cuſtomers ſhall not want due attendance.

She will likewiſe take in horſes to keep, and having very convenient ſtabling for that purpoſe. Thoſe gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to ſend their horſes, may depend on having them well taken care of, upon reaſonable terms.

SIDNEY PAUL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED laſt night, from the 11the Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Hubly, the following two perſons, viz. Serjeant William Dingley, an Engliſh man born, ſix feet high, about thirty five years of age, light brown hair, (tied) ruddy complexion, thin and ſlender made, by trade a Barber, had on when he went away, a blue regimental coat, faced with red, brown veſt, white linen drawers, white woolen ſtockings, and a round felt hat (bound.)

The other named John Alexander, a Serjeant, an Engliſh man born, tolerable well ſet, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, long viſage, and darkiſh complexion, black ſhort hair, has a number of ſmall black moles in his face, by trade a hatter. Had on when he went away, a blue regimental coat, faced with red and buff edging, white jacket and breeches, and a round hat with a black feather, chews tobacco.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and ſecures them, ſo that the regiment may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

GEORGE BUSH, Captain and Paymaſter to the 11th Pennſylvania Reg.

Camp near Paramus.

July 29, 1780

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT at the north-eaſt corner of Front and Arch-ſtreets. Enquire of

GEORGE CLYMER.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a generous Subscription hath been entered into, by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of raising recruits to fill the Pennsylvania line: WE do hereby declare, that a bounty of three Hard Johannesses, a compleat suit of cloaths, and two hundred acres of land, will be given to every able bodied man, not under 18, nor above 45 years of age, (except deserters, prisoners of war of every kind, or seamen) who will voluntary enlist to serve during the war. All Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia, and other well-disposed persons, are hereby requested to use their utmost influence, in their several districts, to encourage and promote the design aforesaid, and shall for their trouble in so doing, receive two hundred dollars for every recruit that shall pass muster, if delivered to Colonel Nicola, at the barracks, in this city, who will also pay the bounty.

And as it is probable that there are many deserters from the Pennsylvania line lurking about in this city, and in divers parts of the country, any persons therefore who will apprehend such deserters, shall, upon delivering them at the barracks to Col. Nicola, receive One Hard Johannes, or the exchange, at sixty in Continental money, together with all reasonable charges.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Those gentlemen in the city, who have subscribed towards recruiting the Pennsylvania line, are desired to pay to David Rittenhouse, Esquire, State Treasurer, ten per cent. of their subscription, and as much more as is convenient to them.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Rois, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, all late of the City of Philadelphia, have in due course of Law been forfeited and seized to the use of this State.

WE the Subscribers Agents for the said City, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Estates of the said Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Rois, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the said City, consisting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three story Brick Messuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, situate on the east side of Water street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth on Water-street, 32 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the south side thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the south side to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (opposite to the above described Messuage and Lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water street, and a Stable and Coach House on Front street, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north side thereof, and extending from Water-street to Front street; also in tenure of the said Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennsylvania Currency, issuing out of a large Lot of Ground at the north west corner of Second and High-streets, and payable from Richard Parker's Estate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Swinkle; Philip Syng; Joseph Johnson's Estate and John Drinker; all late the Estate of Samuel Shoemaker, in Fee Simple.

No. 4. A three story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of High-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the east side thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Bastian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spanish Silver Milled Dollars and one third of a Dollar, issuing out of a Lot on the south side of High-street near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spanish Silver Milled Dollars and a half each, issuing out of two Lots of Ground, on the east side of Fourth-street between Sassafras and Mulberry streets, in tenure of George Knorr, and William Warner; all late the Estate of Samuel Shoemaker during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street and east side of Fifth-street, containing in breadth (on Walnut-street) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weston.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, (adjoining the above described Lot) containing in breadth 14 feet three inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freesman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above described Tenement and Lot, containing in breadth 14 feet, 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Fifth street, adjoining the back ends of the above described three Lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the last above described Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one story frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly rents of 100l. Pennsylvania Currency each, issuing out of two Lots of Ground on the west side of Second-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, one of them in tenure of David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Col. Isaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the estate of the said Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two story Brick Messuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the Ferry is kept) on the north side of Mulberry-street, containing in breadth east and west 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and south 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the estate of the said William Austin.

No. 16. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches, late the estate of the said Isaac Allen.

No. 17. A three story Brick Messuage, Bake House, Stable and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Front street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, Joyner, late the estate of the said George Knapper.

No. 18. A three story Brick Messuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north-east side of Dock-street, between Third and Walnut-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, subject to a ground-rent of Six Pounds per annum, late the estate of the said David Jones.

No. 19. A three story Brick Messuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-street to Dock-street, being on the north side, 111 feet, and on the south side 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Esq; late the estate of the said John Henderson.

No. 20. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second streets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the west side thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the estate of the said William Rois; subject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two story Frame Carpenter's Workshop and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Pine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-street to Union-street, 160 feet, late the estate of the said William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Lumbard-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-House, Stables and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, between Lombard and South streets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-street, subject to a groundrent of 46 Spanish Pistols per annum; also late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 24. A three story Brick Messuage and lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Sassafras-street, adjoining the house formerly occupied by John Parrock, late the estate of the said John Parrock.

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-House in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of August next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to Law, viz one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money, and the remainder thereof within one month after sale, on failure thereof the premises in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited, and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1780.

WHEREAS Catharine, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from the bed and board of her husband, and has otherwise misbehaved. This is to caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof. JOHN GALLET.

July 31, 1780.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

RAN away from Mary Delaplaine, on Saturday last, SARAH GRAHAM, near eighteen years of age, low of stature, marked with the small-pox, had on when she went away, a striped short gown, (of tiken) and striped linced petticoat. Whoever brings said girl home, shall receive the above reward.

MARY DELAPLAINE.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

AN Advertisement having been published the 25th inst. in Mr. Dunlap's Paper, by the Agents for forfeited Estates in the city of Philadelphia, proclaiming, that on the 28th of August, they intended to sell by Public Auction, among other Estates, "two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennsylvania Currency each, issuing out of two Lots of Ground on the west side of Second-street between Sassafras and Mulberry street, one of them in the tenure of David Shaffer, and the other in the tenure of Colonel Isaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, late the Estate of Andrew Allen."

The case stands briefly thus.—The subscribers hold the premises under two different deeds from Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, both dated the 21st of August, 1770, each Lot subject to a yearly ground rent of 266 and 1-3 Spanish Silver Dollars for ever. Provided, that if either of the owners or tenants of the said two Lots, should at any time within the space of ten years from the date of the said deed, pay or tender to the said Andrew Allen, his heirs or assigns, 5333 and 1-3 such Dollars as aforesaid, besides the arrearages then due, the ground rent should become extinct.

In April, 1779, Col. Melcher, eldest son of Leonard Melcher, deceased, on behalf of himself and his brothers and sisters, (two of whom were minors) offered to the said Agents the stipulated sum for extinguishing that ground rent in Continental Money, and upon the Agents refusing to take it in lieu of Silver, the Colonel by petition complained to the Supreme Court, and the Court considering the said petition, decreed on the 7th day of April, 1779, in the words following, viz. that "the Representatives of the said Leonard Melcher are intitled to extinguish the ground rent aforesaid, by paying to the Agents for forfeited Estates of persons attainted of High Treason, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, the sum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars, in the lawful Currency of this Commonwealth, together with such arrearages of ground rent in the said Currency as shall be due for the Lot aforesaid, at the time of payment of the said sum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars in like manner as if the said ground rent had been reserved and made payable in the said Currency of this Commonwealth, of which the said Agents for forfeited Estates are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

After obtaining this decree of the Supreme Court the Agents to whom it was delivered, still refused to take the Continental and State money in lieu of Silver, till in the month of September next following, the said David Schaffer, owner of one of the said Lots, and the said Isaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, to whom in the division and settlement of their said Father's Estate, the other Lot was conveyed, made a formal tender to the Agents of the redemption money and arrearages of rent due, in such money, as by the Act of General Assembly was declared to be the Currency of this State, and the said Agents severally and jointly refused to accept thereof, a few days after the tender was made and refusal given, the said David Schaffer, Isaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, did pay according to Law, to Isaac Snowden, Esq; Treasurer of the State tax, each of them two thirds of the money by them respectively tendered to the Agents, and took the Treasurer's receipts.

The 10th October, the subscribers presented a respectful memorial to the President in Council, setting forth the case as it is herein before stated, together with their title, deeds, the decree of the Supreme Court, the account of rent due to the said Allen's estate, and the receipts of the said Treasurer, praying that an Act be made in the name of the Supreme Executive Council, for extinguishing the rent charged on the estates of the memorialists---This memorial, the deeds and other papers were delivered to the Secretary the 10th of October, remained with the Council full four months, until on the 11th day of February it was considered and dismissed by the following resolve:

"Resolved, That reasonable legal doubts having arisen "to the said tender, as also to the jurisdiction of the "Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth being a creditor and not a debtor. And upon enquiry it being found that it has not been the practice "upon the Act of Assembly, to extinguish redeemable ground rents as prayed by this petition, the same "be dismissed, and the parties be left to their remedy "at law."

Upon this occasion, the subscribers find it proper, publicly to make known and declare, that under the Laws of this Commonwealth, by the authority, and agreeable to the decree of the Judges of the Supreme Court, they themselves have already purchased the said two ground rents, and paid the same into the Treasury as herein before stated; and therefore do forewarn all persons of purchasing from the said Agents, the said two several ground rents, or either of them.

DAVID SCHAFFER,
ISAAC MELCHER,
ADAM MELCHER.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Sunday night last, the 23d inst. out of the pasture of Thomas Paxson, in Solsbury township, Bucks county, A large bay HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, six or seven years old, has a small bright star, and his off hind foot white to his footlock, he is a horse of good spirits, trots and canters well, but has been mostly used to the harness for some time past, and the top of his neck, shoulders and sides shews the marks, it is not known that he has any brand. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and will deliver him to Col. John Mitchel, D. Q. M. General, at Philadelphia, to Samuel Crook at Pitts-town, in New Jersey, or to the owner at Trenton, shall receive the above reward.

July 27. MOORE FURMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1780.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

AN ADDRESS

From the Supreme Executive Council, to the Inhabitants of Pennſylvania.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN.

WHEN firſt we reſolved to reſiſt the tyrannical encroachments of Britain, and rather to meet her in the field as an enemy, than ſubmit to her illegal domination; mankind beheld our determination with wonder and aſtoniſhment, and however they acknowledged the juſtice of our cauſe, and greatneſs of our ſpirit, trembled for the event. Britain in the zenith of glory, miſtreſs of the ocean, great in arms, and connected by friendſhip or alliance, with every nation in Europe. America, without a friend to conſult, or Ally to give aid, unpractiſed in arms, and without funds or reſources. The conteſt appeared ſo unequal, that the long enjoyment of liberty, and the conſideration that death had charms, when compared to ſlavery, would alone juſtify our proceedings. But commending ourſelves to the Ruler of the Univerſe, and confiding in the goodneſs of our cauſe, we cloſed with the appeal to arms, and braving danger and difficulty in the ſervice of freedom, boldly deſpiſed the diſparity of ſtrength, determining to maintain our cauſe, or fall in the conflict. The love of liberty, and equal government, inſpired our reſolutions, and to fall in ſo glorious a conteſt was worthy of freemen; but it reſted with Him who directs the councils of mankind, fully to reward the generous effort. Our ambition would have been gratified with a redreſs of grievances, and the repeal of a few obnoxious Acts of Parliament, but he determined to raiſe us to glory and to empire, and from the humble dependants on a diſtant Iſland in the Atlantic, to give us rank among the nations. Under his conduct and direction, we have baffled the moſt ſtrenuous efforts of the beſt diſciplined, well appointed and formidable armies, and humbled beyond the conceptions of mankind, and our own moſt ſanguine expectations, the haughtieſt and proudeſt nation in Europe. There now therefore, remains but one vigorous exertion, to put an eternal period to her inſolence, her power, and her cruelty.

The time is come, when an honorable peace muſt be the moſt ardent wiſh to every friend to happineſs and mankind, and the war has been ſo conducted on the part of the enemy, as muſt ſatisfy the moſt obſtinate of her adherents, that he who inclines to reſide in America, muſt maintain her Independence. But to obtain theſe much wiſhed for objects, the States muſt firſt be cleared of the enemy. We have often been amuſed with the proſpects of approaching peace. The commotions in Ireland, Committees in England, and favourable ſentiments of European Powers, have been held up as omens prognoſticating this happy event. But it ought to be engraven on the heart of every American, that the pride, the obſtinacy and the vengeful diſpoſition of the power we contend with, will never grant us a peace worth accepting, while ſhe can maintain a ſingle poſt in our country, or the ſhadow of an army amongſt us: The luſt of power, the hopes of diviſion, the falſe information of the diſaffected, and the rapacity of her armies, will induce her to reinforce, and tempt a continuation of the war. To oblige her to peace, we muſt ſweep her armies off the continent, and even Britiſh folly cannot hope to replace them.

To men who in the cool moments of temperate deliberation pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their ſacred honours, and who appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of their cauſe, the rectitude of their intentions, and the firmneſs of their reſolutions, drew the ſword in defence of their liberties, every attempt to animate to action may be deemed unneceſſary. But as no other period of the conteſt has furniſhed ſuch cogent reaſons for vigour and activity, nor could any combination of circumſtances exhibit a more glorious proſpect, we have been induced to addreſs you on this intereſting occaſion.

Our enemies having long ſince relinquiſhed the idea of conqueſt by arms, have converted a war of manly offence into one of mean diſtreſs and pitiful depredation, hoping to weary us out; and by that wicked induſtry for which fraud and art are often conſpicuous, ſow diſſenſions, and thereby encourage that momentary ſupineneſs, to which they owe the few ſucceſſes they have to boaſt. It is their laſt reſource; and perhaps the only inſtance in which their pride and ignorance have yielded to motives of diſcretion.

But it is alſo univerſally acknowledged that we are able by one common effort to cruſh the remaining force of the foe, terminate the war, and remain poſſeſſed of that *Peace*, *Liberty* and *Safety*, for which we have hitherto encountered ſuch difficulties and ſo freely bled. Were this not the caſe, our great and generous Ally, inſpired with the pureſt zeal for the common intereſts, affection to our cauſe, and reſpect for our virtue, has ſent to our aid ſuch a reinforcement as puts it entirely in our power. And providence by granting the enemy a late partial ſucceſs has ſo divided her force that it is impoſſible for the one to give aid to the other. If we mean not then to be wanting to ourſelves, regardleſs of our Allies, and to renounce the favourable interpoſition of Heaven; if we mean not to furniſh our unfeeling and haughty enemy with a barbarous triumph, let us by one heroic exertion, convince thoſe cruel ſpoilers that we are able and determined to expel them our country.

There is not an evil of which we complain, but is comprehended in the continuation of the war, and the longer it remains the more they will accumulate. Put a ſucceſsful period to the one, and the other terminates of courſe. The credit of our money will inſtantly revive, taxes become moderate, commerce return to its proper channels, and avarice be forced to content itſelf with moderate gain; ſpeculation and monopoly will ceaſe forever, and foreigners of all ranks flock to our country, to enjoy the liberty for which we have ſo gallantly fought. Shall we forever complain of the diſtreſs of the times, and yet have it in our power to end them whenever we pleaſe? Shall we be thoroughly ſenſible of the deſigns of the enemy, and never take meaſures effectually to counteract and defeat them? If we wiſh peace, proſperity and happineſs to return, nothing is wanting but to drive the foe from our country. The ſecret machinations of diſaffection and treaſon will only ceaſe with their expulſion. It reſts therefore with ourſelves whether we ſhall be the victors or the vanquiſhed; whether we ſhall eſtabliſh a great extenſive and free empire, or whether we ſhall finally ſurrender at diſcretion to the treachery of Toryiſm, and the rapacity of Tyranny.—

In conjunction with our Siſter States we are called upon to join our accompliſhed General, and his virtuous and brave army, to co-operate with the forces of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the reduction of New-York. Can any thing equal the advantage and renown attending this glorious atchievement? Who that has one ſpark of ſpirit or patriotiſm within him, could bear to have it recorded in hiſtory and tranſmitted to poſterity, that Pennſylvania, whoſe exertions have equally declared her ſpirit and ability, after five years exhibiting the moſt unſhaken firmneſs and unconquered reſolution; after reſcuing the Continent from apparent ruin, in the criſis of her fate, and after ſo eminently maintaining the weight of the war, and ſupporting by the credit and liberality of her citizens, the armies of the Union, ſhrunk back from the conteſt in the laſt moment of action, and tarniſhed the glory of years by the folly of an hour?

Beſides the honour and advantage which will reſult to this in common with the other States, from a happy termination of the war; Pennſylvania has peculiar reaſon to exert herſelf with uncommon energy and effect. The immediate acceſſion of wealth and inhabitants which ſhe will acquire by the event, makes it highly her intereſt to puſh on the operations of the campaign with extraordinary vigour. And our affairs are ſo circumſtanced, that every man in the State may be uſefully employed, and enjoy the exquiſite pleaſure of relating to his offſpring in the peaceful hour of domeſtic ſecurity the ſhare he had in the conteſt; and how much his exertions contributed to the ſalvation of his country. The benevolent hand of all bountiful Heaven in a plentiful harveſt, has furniſhed the means of ſupplying our armies for the campaign, and on that ſupply depends the ſucceſs of their operations; every man therefore whether at home or in the field, has it equally in his power to aſſiſt in cloſing the war and ſtopping the further effuſion of blood.

We entreat you to repreſs the ſpirit of diſcontent, and uncharitableneſs towards our rulers, or each other, ever remembering that our great ſtrength lays in union, and that a ſtate of war is always attended with many unavoidable calamities and diſtreſſes. You will alſo remember how difficult it is for thoſe entruſted with the conduct of affairs, to regulate to advantage our internal police, or to call to account the public defaulters, while their whole time is employed in furniſhing the means of reſiſting the attacks, or ſtopping the progreſs of the common enemy. In vain ſhall we bewail the diſtreſſes of the times, and the laying waſte our country; unjuſtly ſhall we arraign the conduct of our rulers, if we do not ſtep forward with the moſt determined activity to ſupport the preſent exertions of authority, cruſh the murmurs of obſtinacy and diſcontent, and oblige every man, and even diſaffection itſelf to contribute to the immediate relief of America. Placed at the head of government, and entruſted with the power of enforceing every ſalutary meaſure, we wiſh to be indebted to your feelings, as patriots rather than to any poſſible exertion of authority. We call upon you therefore, by every conſideration which can animate men, enliven hope, or invigorate reſolution, not to ſuffer the curſe of another campaign to reſt on America, ſo far as depends on you. The forces of our ally have croſſed the ocean, and already taken the field in our favour, determining to ſhare with us the danger and glory of terminating the war. The eyes of all Europe are upon us. The devaſtation of our frontiers, the cries of women and children flying in diſtreſs before inhuman Savages, and unoffending infants butchered in the preſence of their captured parents point to the field. The ghoſts of our fellow-citizens ſuffocated in priſon ſhips, and ſtarved in the goal of New York, demand vengeance on the enemy, and Providence ſeems to declare its purpoſe, that where the crimes were committed, there the criminals ſhould ſuffer, and appointed us to the honorable ſervice.—Rouſe then, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, at the call of your country! Set one more example worthy of Pennſylvania to your Siſter States. View that Liberty, that darling Liberty, for which you ſo chearfully flew to arms. Behold that peace, ſafety and independence you have ſo long ſighed for. All are within your graſp, and will be the reward of your vigorous exertions. Furniſh in time the ſupplies to the army, follow with alacrity your Commanding Officer to the field, partake with him and your brethren in the neighbouring States in the glory of finiſhing the conteſt, and haſten the happy hour when agriculture ſhall flouriſh, commerce revive, peace be in your borders, and plenty in all your dwellings.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Council Chamber,
Auguſt 7, 1780.

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DESERTED,

From the Barracks, a few days ago,

JAMES DWYER, a Serjeant in the ſecond Pennſylvania regiment, (Col. Stewart's) a well made man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, fair hair and complexion, about 25 or 30 years of age, an Iriſhman, and ſpeaks pretty much on that dialect: He is a pretty good ſcholar, and if gone to the country will probably offer himſelf as a ſchoolmaſter. He had on his regimentals, blue faced with ſcarlet, and a round hat bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and ſecures him in any gaol, or delivers him to me or any other Continental Officer, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, over and above ONE HALF JOHANNES allowed by the Hon. Council of this State.

ANDREW LYTLE,
Lieut. 5th Reg. Pennſylv.

N. B. It is probable he is gone on board ſome veſſel in this port. He has a brother-in-law on board the Saratoga.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1780.

A QUANTITY of good OLD

Cyder and Cyder Royal,

TO BE SOLD BY

MARMADUKE COOPER,

Living two miles from Cooper's Ferry, on the great road to Haddonfield, in Weſt New-Jerſey.

N. B. A likely NEGRO LAD, who has been to ſea as a Cook, to be hired for the term of five years. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton. The houſe is a large, neat, convenient, well finiſhed brick building, with every conveniency of ſtores, ſtables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, in Front-ſtreet, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at Princeton.

July 10, 1780. ENOS KELSEY.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED off the Commons, a black COW, of a middling ſize, marked with a hole in both ears and ſlit to the end, has had her horns ſawed, but pretty much grown up ſince; ſhe has ſome white in her face near her horns, along the ridge of her back, and on her hind legs. She is ſuppoſed to be detained for treſpaſſing: Any perſon giving information of the perſon ſo detaining her without advertiſing, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber in Elfrith's Alley.

WILLIAM SHAW.

JOHN BROWN, formerly a ſhoemaker in New-York, now a Refugee, ſuppoſed to be in Pennſylvania, lived a ſhort time at Schrewlinberg, Bergen county, Eaſt New-Jerſey. His friends are deſirous to know his preſent reſidence, as they have ſomething of importance to communicate.

Direct him to Mr. WATKINS Paramus.

JOHN SERVICE takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that he has moved from Second ſtreet into Third ſtreet oppoſite Church Alley, where he has juſt opened a large and neat aſſortment of Linens, Scotch Threads, Gauzes, and ſeveral other articles ſuitable to the ſeaſon: Thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN SERVICE.

N. B. Said SERVICE has for ſale a quantity of beſt fine Cotton by the bag or ſmaller quantity.

To MR. DUNLAP,

SIR,

I HAVE seen Doctor Shippen's second publication, signed with the name of John Brown Cutting, who appears in your papers, as his *Substitute*, and is one of those insects who have been hatched in the sunshine of his corrupt administration of the hospitals.

To attempt a serious refutation of such incoherent and incomprehensible jargon, and such bare-faced falsehoods and unsupported assertions as are contained in those papers, would be an abuse of the time and patience of the public.

It is with the greatest reluctance I have been constrained to commit one word to print on the subject of Dr. Shippen's mal-conduct, whilst the proceedings of the Court Martial are under consideration of Congress—But the insults and abuse of that hireling *of his* in those late publications, his attempts to blind and mislead the people, and my own reputation and honour compelled me to it: I mean, however, to reserve myself till the determinations of Congress on this trial shall set my pen at liberty; when, if it is necessary, my fellow citizens shall be fully informed on what substantial testimony I have, can, and ever will maintain the truth of my charges against Dr. William Shippen junior.

I am Sir,
Your most humble servant,
JOHN MORGAN,

WARSAW, April 2.

THE waters of the Vistula have risen higher this spring than in 1775, and we have accounts from Cracow, that such inundations have not happened in the memory of man, and much damage has been done by them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4. Last week the hotel of Abdoel Resak, the late Reis Effendi, took fire, and was entirely consumed; unhappily 17 persons were burnt, and amongst the rest that Minister's eldest son, with his wife and four children. It is thought this place was set on fire by Resak's enemies.

LEGHORN, April 6. Letters from Constantinople, dated March 3, mention an earthquake at Tauris, the capital of the province of Aderbigan, in Persia, which has been more fatal than that which happened in 1651. If we are to credit these first accounts, this town which contained 15000 houses, and many magazines of commerce, exhibits nothing but a parcel of ruins. Many citizens, they add, are destroyed by this disaster.

NAPLES, April 18. The last letters from Sicily mention, that they have lately been much alarmed by violent and repeated shocks of an earthquake, particularly at Messina, Catania, Taormina, in the Lipari Islands, and on the coast of Calabria; and that an eruption of Mount Etna, or some of the Lipari Islands, is expected.

STOCKHOLM, April 18. The ordinance dispatched by the College of Admiralty to all the Agent and Consuls, residing in foreign countries, respecting the convoys necessary for the protection of the commerce of this kingdom, contains as follows:

"His Majesty having found it necessary to equip a certain number of ships of war and frigates, during this year, in order to protect the navigation of the Swedish Merchants, the College of Admiralty gives notice in consequence, that besides the ships of war destined to protect the ships of other nations bound to the ports of this kingdom, to prevent the committing of any hostilities on the coasts of Sweden, the said College has moreover judged it necessary that some frigates should be employed in convoying the Swedish ships out of the Baltick. For this purpose, the Royal College of Admiralty has thought proper to give notice, that the road of Elfsneur is to be the rendezvous for all the ships that are willing to take the benefit of the convoys, and which are to sail at four different times, viz. The first convoy the 29th of May, the second the 14th of July; the third the 31st of August; and the fourth the 30th of September."

MADRID, April 21. The Court have published the particulars of the expeditions against the English upon the coast of Campeachy, and those of the taking and retaking of Omoa.

By the first we find that Don Robert de Rivas Betancourt, Governor of Yutacan, having received accounts of the Declaration of War against the English, immediately undertook to destroy all their establishments upon the coast of Campeachy, and drive them from thence; the dispositions he made for that purpose succeeded so well, that in three months all the habitations of the English on that coast were totally destroyed. Their loss is estimated at 900,000 crowns.

By the second it appears, that Fort Omoa, which the English had taken, was retaken in six weeks after by the President of Guatimala; who, after threatening the English with an assault on the 28th of November, found the fortress on the next day evacuated, with 30 of our prisoners, 16 iron guns, four mortars, and some ammunition.

April 23. Admiral Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ships from going thither, but the operations from our camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cause of this delay, but all sensible persons are persuaded that Court has got reasons for it.

HAMBURGH, April 29. Some letters from Copenhagen say, that the Court of Denmark has followed the example of those of Petersburgh and Sweden; and had even sent orders to the Governors of the forts situated along the coasts, not to suffer any ships, carrying the flag of the Powers at war, to commit any hostilities within cannon shot of the forts.

PARIS, May 3. An old woman, who had no relations or friends, and had lived for many years upon the charity of the Marquis of Paulmy, died lately, and unknown to that Nobleman, left him her universal legatee, and it appears her possessions amount to upwards of 200 000 livres.

HAGUE, May 5. It was observed in the Memorial presented by the French Ambassador to the States General a few days ago, that the following passage was inserted in it: "His Majesty listened with pleasure to the representions made to him by several Members of the States, and particularly the Prince, who is at the head of the Republic, relative to the hindrances which the trade of several of the Provinces met with in his kingdom, &c." This passage has awakened the attention of many people, most of whom imagine it to be foisted in by the Court of Versailles, to render our good Prince suspected by the Court of London; but it is too gross to remain undiscovered.

"The States of Holland who were to assemble the day before yesterday, have put their meeting off till Wednesday next, the 10th of this month. After this meeting we shall probably know whether the general expectation will be fulfilled by the entering into a negociation with Great Britain, in order to endeavour to terminate the differences between that Crown and the Republic in an amicable manner.

CORK, (Ireland) April 3. As many may not be apprised of the appearance of the comet which will visit us some time in the next month, it may not be unacceptable to the curious to inform them, that it is the same which appeared in 1680. This is likewise the comet which was seen 43 years before the birth of Christ, that year also in which Julius Cæsar was assassinated at Rome. It will be visible for many months.

LONDON.

April 19. Lord North's friends are apprehensive of his having a dropsy; his physicians have at least declared, that the rotundity of his belly has encreased, is encreasing, and ought to be diminish'd: But his Lordship, with the same indifference that he acts towards the State, though he is forced to admit the principle, takes no manner of thought about the mode of reducing it.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 29.

"The Spanish fleet unmoored this morning, and stood to sea at noon; they were out of sight to the northward. The Porcupine frigate is gone to watch their motions, though we imagine they are gone for Cadiz, to join the grand fleet, all well."

May 11. A letter from Paris says, the troops designed for the field are in motion, in number upwards of 100,000, with very formidable trains of artillery; that the number designed for the grand expedition, will consist of about 60,000: Monf. Morbelais commands the whole at present, but M. D'Estaing will assume the command after embarkation.

A report is circulated about town, we know not with what truth, that in an action lately with General Washington, near Kingsbridge, 91 of the guards have been killed, and among them two Captains, one of the name of Watson. This news is said to have been brought by the last express.

May 16. Dr. Franklin, since his residence in France, has engaged some hundreds of artists there to settle in the various provinces of America. It is by command of the Congress, who have promised to grant them annuities and great privileges, besides furnishing them with every article necessary to carry on their various occupations.

An extract of a letter from Nottingham, dated May 10, says, "Saturday fe'nnight, about eight in the evening, the kitchen floor of the Three Salmons alehouse, in this town, suddenly gave way, and about 20 persons who were regaling themselves, descended into the cellar, some of whom were greatly hurt."

May 18. A letter from Guernsey of the 2d instant says, "it is almost next to a certainty that the French are meditating another attempt on one or other of these islands; we have, however, no fear for ourselves, and still less for our neighbours at Jersey; for while we continue to have a naval assistance, we are certainly in condition to baffle every attempt of that kind: Our privateers are now all at sea, and we hope to hear of their operations every day."

May 20. The resolutions come to by the House of Commons, in a Committee on Thursday last, relative to the importation of tobacco, were as follows, viz.

"That tobacco imported not directly from the place of its growth, or produce, be admitted to entry in this kingdom, under certain restrictions.

"That an additional duty of one penny per pound weight be laid upon all tobacco of the growth or produce of any British colony or plantation in America, or the West-Indies, imported into this kingdom, from any island or place from which the same may be lawfully imported, not being the island or place of the growth, or produce of such tobacco; and that the said additional duty be liable to the additional impost or duty of 5l. per cent. laid by an act of the last session of Parliament."

The advices from St Maloes inform us, that on the 9th inst. it blowing hard at S. S. W. the St. Juan, a Spanish privateer of 28 guns, caught fire about half past three, A. M. and blew up; by which accident the Captain, officers, and 118 men perished: The Amitie, Prudente, Gloire, Melomfac, and Tonneau, received considerable damage. The Achilles, Franc. Mason, and Elliapaide transports, were cast away to the eastward of the port, and only 17 men saved.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, May 19.

"Yesterday morning died here (of the gout in his stomach,) Sir Charles Hardy, chief in command of the grand fleet. He came down to Portsmouth on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning was saluted from the fleet. His flag is now half mast high, and will remain so till he is buried. His death may be considered as a national loss at this time."

It is said that the remains of Sir Charles Hardy are to be brought to town, in order for their being interred in Westminster Abbey.

The N. S. de Xeres de la Frontera, Salonichi, a Spanish ship, of 500 tons, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, laden with hides, logwood, indigo, &c. and several chests of dollars on board, is taken by the Elizabeth man of war, and sent into St. Lucia.

The Elizabeth and Mary, Chapham, bound from Waterford to Weymouth, laden with linen and other goods, is taken by the Grand Monarque, a French privateer, and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Friends, Sinclair, from Clyde to Quebec, is taken by the French, and carried into North Burgen, in Norway.

May 23. It is said, that the King's fourth son has declared his intention for the army, and that Lord Amherst has been consulted with regard to who was the propereft person to instruct his Royal Highness in the manual exercise, and manœuvres of a battalion, when his Lordship was pleased to name Capt. Sims.

Saturday last eleven commissions of Bankruptcy, a commission of Lunacy, and several other writs and commissions passed the Great Seal.

The disorder which carried off the late Sir Charles Hardy, was not an inflamation in the bowels but the gout in the stomach. Captain Kempenfelt, by the Admirals desire, attended him till he departed. He was sixty-seven years of age, had been fifty eight years in the service, and is reported to have died worth upwards of 140,000l. in ready cash, besides his land property. It is said he has left a very beneficent legacy to the Maritime School at Chelsea, instituted for the education and training officers for the naval service.

Government hath for some time been in expectation of good news from the Manillas, which it is thought will fall an easy conquest, as they are in a weak state of defence, and no fresh troops have been sent there from Spain for some years.

If Charlestown has fallen into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton, it is said that commander will march to the southward, and both attempt to bring Washington to a general engagement, or open the country between the two capitals.

On Friday last as the Fox frigate, of 32 guns, was launching at Bursledown, near Portsmouth, one of the cradles gave way, and unfortunately fell down, but it is hoped she has not received much damage in her fall. Capt. Clarke, of Bursledown, was killed, as he was performing the ceremony of naming the ship.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 22.

"This morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, the corpse of the late Sir Charles Hardy, Commander in Chief of the channel squadron, was carried from the Fountain Tavern, where he died, attended by the Military to the Hearse without the Land Port Gates, from whence it set forward for his Seat in Oxfordshire, where it is to be interred. A mourning coach and one post chaise attended."

Copy of a letter from Drogheda, May 14.

"On Friday last (being the fair day of this town) a dispute arose between two soldiers and some countrymen, the soldiers took shelter in the house of Mr. Lopdell, Shop-street, and word was sent to the barrack that they were in danger of their lives. Their officer sent a Serjeant and seven men to bring the two men home; the countrymen pelted the soldiers with stones; the Serjeant ordered the men to fire, and killed five on the spot, and as many have died since of their wounds. The Serjeant and soldiers are all in goal, and the prison is constantly guarded by the volunteers; the rest of the soldiers are ordered to march from hence to morrow morning. I should tell you the person best known, and most lamented, on this melancholy occasion, was a Mr. Samuel Woodhouse, an eminent hatter, and a man of excellent character, who was one of the Drogheda volunteers; he was shot through the head, as he stood a spectator on the Tholsel steps, and was buried this evening with every mark of respect the town and volunteers could shew."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, May 8.

"We are informed that a Commission is come down, appointed the Hon. Lieutenant General Alexander Mackay, Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, in room of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, deceased."

A private letter from the Hague mentions, that the Dutch have fitted out a great number of ships for the Greenland fishery, all of which had sailed for their respective places of destination.

BALTIMORE, August 1.

SINCE our last a number of inward-bound vessels have been driven ashore, by the enemy, near Cape Henry; but the crews having got their guns and ammunition on shore, and erected a battery, have effectually prevented the Free-Booters from taking or destroying the vessels and cargoes, all which, it is said, will be saved, except a brig laden with salt.

ARRIVALS since our last—The sloop Lark, Captain Outon, and schooner Phœnix Capt. Daugherry, from St. Croix—Schooner Antelope, Capt. Yallot, and Felicity, Capt. Folger, from St Eustatius, both in seven days from land to land—Brig Ranger, Capt. Thomas Johnson, and schooner Luzerne, Capt. Ward, from Martinico.

Captain Johnson brings advice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 35 sail of the line, a number of frigates and cutters, with 110 sail of transports, having on board 18,000 land forces, sailed from Martinico on the first instant; touched at Gaudaloupe and Porto-Rico, where, having augmented their troops to 26,000 effective men, they proceeded to Jamaica; an attack on that Island being now past all doubt. The 10th instant the above fleet and armament passed by the Island of St. Croix—That the British fleet under Admiral Rodney, were at St. Lucia—and that a British 74 gun ship, in the last engagement with M. Guichen, was so disabled, that after being towed into port, by a ship of the line and three frigates, sunk in fifteen fathom water.

Capt. Johnson was attacked on Friday last, off the capes, by a 16 gun brig, which he engaged in close action, for near half an hour; but a 20 gun ship and another brig of the enemy, bearing down upon him, he set all his sails, and narrowly escaped falling into their hands.

The Luzerne was also chased by the above vessels, and obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

The Ranger, on her passage from Martinico, captured the sloop Friendship, Capt. Smith, from New York, bound to New-Providence, which prize arrived safe last evening.

The House of Delegates, of the State of Virginia, on the 6th instant, passed a resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate, to oblige the Members of the General Assembly, to give unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the cause of America.

His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has issued a Proclamation, of the 18th instant, laying an embargo on the exportation of all beef, pork, bacon, lard, wheat, Indian-corn, peas, or other grain, or flour or meal made of the same, to continue until the end of the next Session of Assembly.

BOSTON, July 21.

Since our last several prizes have arrived at different ports at the Eastward.

July 24. Late advices from England, and through a good channel, mention, that the House of Commons had voted down the board of trade and plantations, which looks as if they considered the colonies as lost to Great-Britain. Through the same channel we learn, that England was too much exhausted to send any recruits to

their army in New-York; and that she was convulsed at home, Ireland falling off from her, and all Europe combined at least in inclination against her, she yet abated nothing of her pride and obstinacy.

We hear the General Starks privateer belonging to Cape Anne, has taken two West Indiamen laden with rum, and a ship laden with dry goods, bound to Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 8.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 27, 1780.

"The art of war is so well and so equally understood by the great nations of Europe, and they are so equally furnished with Statesmen, Generals, Admirals and other officers capable of conducting it well, that it is now generally considered as a contest of Finances; so that the nation which can the longest find money to carry on the war, can generally hold out the longest.

"The French and Spanish nations are probably as well stored with politicians and warriors as the British, and it is very certain they have an immense superiority in wealth. The French King has not yet laid any new imposition upon his subjects, whereas the English have every year since 1774 been laying on, without mercy or distinction, additional taxes.

"On the 15th of March Lord North opened in the House of Commons his proposed taxes for paying the interest of this year's loan. The following account is a good explanation of them, taken from one of the public papers, in which his Lordship is supposed to relate the substance of them privately to one of his friends.

"I borrow twelve millions sterling, says his Lordship. The interest of this loan amounts to 695,500l. sterling; an immense sum, it is true, between you and me, but which however we shall be able to raise by means of the following imposts:

"1. Six pence upon each bushel of malt: My intention is not to make the public brewers pay this, who paid it before, but the individuals who brew at home for the use of their families, and who now pay nothing. So that beer will be drank at the public houses at the price it bears now, and the individuals will have no cause to complain, because I do nothing in this but assimilate their fate to that of the public brewers, by subjecting them to pay what the others paid before. Nothing can be more just than to place all the subjects of the same State upon the same foot: And this act of justice will produce me three hundred and ten thousand pounds sterling.

"2. If it is just that the drinkers of beer should contribute to the wants of the State in proportion to their thirst, it is equally just that all the thirsty should pay for every species of drink, and to begin with those that are made among us, I think I can lay on a penny upon each gallon of English wine, commonly called small wines (composed of various sorts of drugs). This penny will produce me twenty thousand six hundred and seventeen pounds sterling.

"3. I can lay on three pence upon every gallon of English brandy (extracted from malt and other ingredients) and these three-pences will amount to the round sum of thirty four thousand three hundred and fifty seven pounds sterling.

"4. If the liquors made among us can be taxed for the good of the State, it is just, *a fortiori*, that foreign liquors should pay their quota: By consequence, it is reasonable to add one shilling to the duty which each gallon of brandy already pays. And this article is stated, according to my speculation, at thirty-five thousand three hundred and ten pounds sterling.

"5. If it is just that brandy should pay, why should rum, which is equally strong, be exempted? There is a great deal of rum consumed, and by adding one shilling to the duties which it pays already, it will stop me a gap of seventy thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight pounds sterling.

"6. As to genuine wines, which are all foreign, one may add a penny to the duties which they pay already, without any inconvenience to the public, because, the tavern-keepers, to compensate themselves for the penny which was lately imposed on each bottle of these wines, raised the price of it six pence. Certainly as there remains to them four pence of net profit, they will not dare to demand the fifth of the consumer. This additional penny on the wines of Portugal and two pence upon those of France, promise me seventy-two thousand pounds sterling.

"7. Coal, exported, pays four shillings less by the chaldron than is paid for the inferior consumption: It is just that the subject should not pay dearer than the foreigner, or to express myself better, that the stranger should pay as dear as the subject. Consequently four shillings imposed on each chaldron exported, make another act of justice which will be worth to me twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine pounds sterling.

"8. Because all these imposts are just, it is nothing more than just to lay on an additional sum of five per cent. because these five per cent. will give me forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-three pounds sterling.

"9. As the poor eat salt as well as the rich it is with more reluctance that I lay an impost upon this branch of consumption. But it shall be light, and produce only sixty-nine thousand pounds sterling.

"10. The advertisements in the public papers pay only two shillings. We may raise them to two and a half. This addition, added to the duty which shall be paid for the authentication of receipts upon stamp paper, to be given to the executors of wills when legatees shall receive of them their legacies, will make me another sum of twenty-one thousand pounds sterling.

"11. Finally, whoever shall sell tea by retail, shall be obliged to take out licence, for which he shall pay five shillings, and this misery will be worth to me nine thousand and eighty-two pounds sterling —

"All these propositions and the motions which they occasioned, passed without opposition or difficulty. The foregoing narration has the air of a pleasantry, but contains a true account of the taxes, and a melancholy history for the people of England, who receive no compensation for these annual additional cruelties that are laid upon them, not for their good, but to be regularly and systematically applied for the ruin of the nation.

"These taxes may be all stated in one view, in this recapitulation:

	£. sterling.
6 pence a bushel for malt,	310,000
1 penny a gallon small wines,	20,617
3 pence a gallon English brandy,	34,557
1 shilling a gallon on brandy,	35,310
1 shilling a gallon on rum,	70,958
Foreign Wines,	72,000
4 shillings a chaldron on coal exported,	12,809
5 per cent. on all these duties,	46,193
10 pence a bushel for salt,	69,000
Advertisements, &c.	21,000
Licences for selling tea by retail,	9,082
	701,616
The amount of the interest to be paid,	695,500
Remains for occasion,	6,116

"The spirit of gambling enters into every thing in commerce, in policy and in war in London, and therefore it is no wonder it has laid hold of this loan. They have been speculating in it, and making jobbs of it, as usual. Favorites only, it is said, were permitted to subscribe, and they have been selling to others for premiums, sometimes of 7 per cent. then it fell to 5, then mounted again to 6 and a half, &c. Thus it is that Ministers and People go on, sporting with their own miseries and corruptions."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Edenton, North-Carolina, dated July 22.

"The enemy have retired from their post, and our General has occupied them. Our little army to the southward consists of 10,000 Regulars and Militia. We have an account from a gentleman who has just left Charlestown, that the British officers and soldiers treat the inhabitants very ill, and especially those who were disaffected to the American cause.

"Our General Rutherfort hearing of about 1000 Tories being embodied and well equipped, going to join the enemy, he immediately detached Col. Lock with about 400 Militia to reconoitre them, when Col. Lock came in sight of them he found them feeding their horses, and a good deal off of their guard, the Col. seizing the favorable opportunity a battle immediately insued. When our lines were twice broke but our men rallied again, and broke the enemys lines which they could never form again, and fled into the woods as fast as possible, Col Lock pursued them killed 70 on the field took 400 and upwards prisoners, and 700 horses with their baggage, all this was compleated with about 20 of our men killed. I wish our arms may always prove as successful."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated March 2, 1780.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that our native country, Ireland, is become at length a *free* country, having the same liberty of trade both in our imports and exports as Britain. The Test Act repealed, and the abolition of Poynings Law at present in agitation, which we expect will not be withheld by England, as they are in such good humour at present with us, that they do not chuse to refuse any thing asked by the Irish nation. All this has been gained by the firmness of our Parliament, backed by the spirit of sixty thousand independent volunteers, armed compleatly, accoutred and disciplined at their own expence. At our first sitting out in this way, almost all the great, the Court and the tools of it discountenanced, and endeavoured to crush it, but the people having arms in their hands, and knowing their own importance, as well as the wants and distresses of their country, persisted, until at length a command in the independent battalions was looked on as the highest honor by all the great and great of our country. In this town are four companies, about 250 men, in the county are upwards of 1500 men besides, which may give you some idea of our numbers, for several counties are before us in number. This city, however, has the honour of being the third in Ireland, which adopted the glorious institution. You may have some guess from whence we took the example, but all we want now is peace with America."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 1.

Liberty Volunteers, Dublin.

"Field Day, the 28th of April, 1780.

The Corps met, pursuant to general summons, to elect officers, and consider of such resolutions as were entered upon the book to be disposed of.

Lieutenant Colonel GRAYDON in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected officers.

Grenadier Company.

William Worthington, Esq; Captain.
Thomas Andrew, Esq; Lieutenant.
Mr. William Porter, Ensign.
Mr. Michael Brown, Serjeant.

First Battalion Company.

James Horan, Esq; Alderman, Captain.
Mr. William Evans, Lieutenant.
Mr. John Owens, Serjeant.

Second Battalion Company.

Munford Green, Esq; Captain.
Mr. Hugh Strahan, Lieutenant.
Mr. Ben. Brown, Serjeant,

Light Infantry Company.

Philip Proffer, Esq; Captain.
Mr. John Hudson, Lieutenant.
Mr. Richard Hale, Serjeant.

"Resolved unanimously, That we hold it inexpedient to be any longer under the command of his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

"Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be signed by the Secretary, and enclosed to his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Corps be presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Graydon and Major Andrews, for their attention to the Corps.

"Resolved unanimously, That the above resolutions and Mr. Grattan's answer be published in the Dublin news-papers.

"Ordered unanimously, That the Chairman do sign the above in the name of the Corps.

"ALEXANDER GRAYDON, Lieut. Col."

WANTED Immediately,

A NUMBER of WOOD-CUTTERS, for which the highest prices will be given by

L. DORSEY.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Friday the eleventh of August,
At three o'clock in the afternoon,
On Bright's wharf,

The Cargo of the prize ship ALBION,

Consisting of Liverpool Salt, a few crates of Ware, &c.

THE Salt will be sold in lots of fifty bushels, and after the sale of the whole is finished, will be delivered to the purchasers in the order it is sold; the money to be paid as the Salt is delivered.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshall.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

August 7, 1780.

A Considerable Requisition for the Army, makes it indespensably necessary to call on the Subscribers to the Loan, for an immediate Payment of their third ten per Cent.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourteenth day of August inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or vessel called the Active, and her cargo, &c. lately commanded by John Rapin, burthen about fifty tons; seized and libelled against by Frederick Phile, Esquire, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

August 7, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD.

A NEAT well finished two story brick house, (except the plaistering) situate in Southwark, on the west side of Third-street, and next door to Silas Engles; the lot containing in front, eighteen feet and in depth eighty feet, subject to a ground rent of five pounds per annum. For further particulars, please enquire of Thomas Shute, in Church Alley, who continues selling indigo, by wholesale and retail, and has a new nine inch cable to sell.

THOMAS SHUTE.

TO BE SOLD.

A HEALTHY Negro lad, about eighteen years of age, remarkable for his strength, with an extraordinary character, used to house work, and to take care of horses. Enquire of Capt. George Ord, in Second-street, between South and Shippen streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION and tract of land, situate in New-London township, Chester county, near the Cross Roads, about forty five miles from Philadelphia, containing one hundred acres and allowance, five acres of meadow, eight or ten acres of woodland, a log house, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a log barn, garden and orchard, it is under good fence. For terms of sale, apply to Bonsall and Shoemaker's office, in Fourth-street, below Spruce street.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Loan Office Certificates, Continental or State money, or Exchanged, for West India goods, or tobacco, several tracts of good land, in Cumberland and Westmoreland counties. Two tracts of said lands, are patented, and lie in the neighbourhood of Chambersbaurgh. For particulars, enquire of Mrs. Campbles in Front-street, five doors below Arch street.

Just come to hand,

A fresh and neat ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold by wholesale only, at a reasonable price, at

JONAS PHILLIPS's *Store*,

In Market-street, near Mr. Dunlap's Printing Office, viz.

CHINTZES and Callicoes, Cotton and Persian Checks, Cambricks, Lawns and Muslins, checked and cotton Handkerchiefs, white Linens, sewing Silks, and twist Tapes broad and narrow, quality Bindings, Breeches Patterns hair plush, Mohair Buttons, women's Gloves, black Modes, men's Hats, Ravens Duck and canvas for light Sails for tents, Russia Duck, Buntings for ships colours, white and blue plain Blankets, Diapers, Spanish Brown, Role Brimstone, and Copperas. Rayzers, Door Locks, Guilt Buttons, a few casks of Pot and Pearl ash, and sundry other goods.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1780.

WHEREAS me and my wife Margaret, have for some time past had several disagreeable quarrels, entirely owing to her misconduct, I am therefore resolved never to have any more connections with her: This is therefore to inform the public not to trust her on my account, as I will never pay any debts contracted by her from this date. MATTHIAS BAXTER.

August 4, 1780.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

August 5, 1780.

Best possible image.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joſeph Griſwold.

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford townſhip, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve, containing a good dwelling-houſe, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, 28 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three ſtory Houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, &c. thereon.

All which will be ſold at the Court Houſe in this city, the thirtieth day of Auguſt next: The ſale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents P. C.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Fifteen Million tax in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, eaſt part, that he cannot obtain the taxes due on the following eſtates, viz.

	£	
Henry Negee	18	0
Conrad Lacey	6	15
Widow Severn	7	10
William Pitt	6	15
James Taylor's eſtate,	7	10
William Carty	40	10
Jonathan Boyler's eſtate	3	15
Some lots, the property of ſome ſailors unknown	24	0
Philip Ulrich	9	0
The Hon. the Proprietors eſtate	620	5
William Small,	26	5

NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes as above juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the twenty-ſixth day of October next enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with coſts, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 26th day of July, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commiſſioners.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Northern Liberties, That he cannot obtain the taxes due on the eſtate of Richard Penn and Sarah Maſters: Notice is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid Richard Penn, Sarah Maſters, or their certain Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 16th of October next enſuing the date hereof, that ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes and charges, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commiſſioners.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward,

PICKED up off of Stamper's wharf (the owner being poſitive to the ſpot) A common ſize SILVER WATCH, China face, ſteel chain and key, a cornelian ſtone ſeal, with the impreſſion of a man's head, ſet in ſilver, maker's name and number forgot: A Print of his Excellency General Waſhington in the bottom of the outſide caſe. As 'tis likely it will be offered for ſale, it is hoped that Watchmakers and others to whom it may be offered will ſtop it, for which the above reward will be given by the Printer hereof, and no queſtions aſked.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city a black and white COW, her hind feet white, her near ear crop't the ridge of her back rediſh. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

LAZARUS STOW, Walnut-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, ſome capital inſtruments, a caſe of ſix ſcalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and ſciſſars, a caſe of couching inſtruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and ſeveral other inſtruments. The whole to be ſold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceaſed eminent Phyſician. Enquire of the PRINTER.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1780.

TAKEN UP, ſuppoſed to be Stolen,

(The ſuppoſed thief now in gaol)

A SORREL MARE, with a bald face, with four white feet, the hind ones white almoſt to the hams, a black ſpot on her right fore leg a little below the knee, fourteen and a half hands high, and ſuppoſed to be eight years old. Any perſon owning the ſaid Mare, by applying to JOHN DEVISON, Saddler, in Market-ſtreet, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

To be EXCHANGED for a

GELDING OR MARE,

of equal ſize and figure.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY STALLION, ſix years old, high blooded, and above fifteen hands high. If not exchanged he will be ſold. For particulars apply to the Printer.

July 24.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT or piece of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth nineteen and a half feet, and extending in depth one hundred and ſixty feet to Union-ſtreet, with a new three-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement thereon, lately occupied by Colonel Lutterlow, fronting Union-ſtreet; likewiſe a ſtable and ſmall brick meſſuage or kitchen next Pine-ſtreet: The whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of Twenty ſix Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars or the value thereof, &c. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, at his Office in Black-horſe Alley near Front-ſtreet.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on Market ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-ſtreet, with or without a lot of the ſame width oppoſite to it on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together or divided as may beſt ſuit a purchaſer.

A ſmall bank Lot and Houſe on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres or thereabouts, now in tenure of George Lontz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, through which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Paquels Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow. Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in the city of Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

AT DELLAP's BOOK-STORE,

The Corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet in Third-ſtreet.

THE GOLDEN MEDICAL CEPHALIC SNUFF, which by long experience has been found an effectual remedy for moſt diſorders of the head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate eaſe, and by frequent uſe prevents their return: It admirably opens and purges the head, ſtrengthens the nerves, revives the ſpirits, and has a moſt grateful aromatic ſmell: It removes drowſineſs, ſleepineſs and vapours, relieves dimneſs of the eyes, is excellent in curing recent deafneſs, and has been of great ſervice in hyſterick and paralytick complaints, and in reſtoring the memory when impaired by diſorders of the head: It is proper for all perſons who viſit the ſick, or go into unwholeſome rooms, hot climates, or unhealthy places, as it fortifies the head againſt noxious exhalations and infectious air. Numbers of perſons have experienced the happy effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is preſcribed by the moſt eminent Oculiſts and Auriſts in Europe, in the courſe of their practice, as a capital medicine for the various diſorders of the eyes and ears. Printed directions on each bottle, for the uſe of the above Snuff. Price FIFTY DOLLARS per bottle.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee Houſe, the 9th day of Auguſt inſt.

A LOT, ſituated in the borough of Lancaſter, containing in front on Orange-ſtreet ſixty-four feet four inches and an half, and in depth two hundred and forty-five feet, extending to a fourteen foot ally. The ſaid Lot pays fourteen ſhillings ſterling ground-rent per annum. Whoever chuſes to purchaſe ſaid Lot before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Strawberry alley.

ANDREW FOSTER.

To EXCHANGE for a

Valuable GELDING,

A BEAUTIFUL Sorrel MARE, high blooded fifteen hands high, four years old, and with foal by the Golden Farmer. The Mare may be ſeen, and the exchange made, at Mr. LEACOCK's, in Kingſeſſing.

July 28.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the firſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-houſe rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE, } Committee of Accounts.

TO BE SOLD BY

KEAN AND NICHOLS,

A few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet,

EXCELLENT Coffee, Weſt India Rum, Madeira Wine, a few pieces of Bengals, and a quantity of Sewing Silk.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant three-ſtory brick Houſe, Piazza and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the corner of Fourth and Spruce-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Mr. George Meade: The houſe is 22 feet front by 31 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, with excellent garrets; the piazza and kitchen are large and commodious, three ſtories high each, a pump of good water juſt by the kitchen door; the lot is 22 feet front by 100 feet deep; ſubject to a ground rent of Nine Pounds in ſpecie per annum. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living juſt below the New-Market in Second-ſtreet.

JOHN SMITH.

DESERTED,

About Three o'clock this morning, from the Barracks, A RECRUIT for the Pennſylvania line, named JOHN MURPHY, about five feet nine inches high, ſwarthy complexion, a little pock-marked, well made, ſpeaks with the Iriſh accent; had on a red jacket, blue velvet breeches with ſilver knee-buckles, ſpeckled woollen ſtockings, a caſtor hat bound, large faſhionable ſilver buckles, by trade a bricklayer. Whoever ſecures the above man and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or gives notice of his being confined in any gaol in the neighbourhood, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS hard, or an equivalent in paper money, with reaſonable charges.

July 30, 1780. LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

ABSCONDED from Salem, a Woman, that paſſes by the name of CATHARINE SHAVER, (but 'tis ſuppoſed that ſhe will change her name) who took from the following perſons the undermentioned articles, viz. From John Clark, one ruffled ſhift, one Holland apron, one black ſilk cloak, laced, tore around the edges, one plain black ſilk bonnet, one red borded handkerchief, one black gauze handkerchief, and one headdreſs with ye low ribbon. From Mary Johnſon, one brown linſey woolſey petticoat, filled upon a yellow chain, one blue and white yellow callico ſhort gown, one handkerchief, red and blue bordered, and white ground. From Abigail Down, one ſtriped cambleteen gown, brown and red, one Holland apron, marked with two letters B D, one linen handkerchief, one pair Holland ſleeves, one brown ſkirt, one pair thread ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes almoſt new. From Sarah Royal, one ſhift, marked S N. The above perſon is of a ſhort ſtature, thin viſaged, and has many ring-worms in her face, her hair ſomewhat gray, red noſe, is much addicted to liquor, and pretends telling fortunes. She formerly lived with Doctor Witt, and claims the faculty of a doctreſs. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone towards York. Whoever takes up ſaid perſon, and brings her to Salem, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber.

JOHN CLARK.

To be SOLD for caſh or ſhort credit,

A VERY light PHAETON, without top, and five or ſix good HORSES for riding and carriage, all young. Enquire of Mr. HILTZHEIMER.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME CHARIOT, with one ſet of HARNESS; or ſwapped for a PHAETON. Enquire of JOHN BROWN, in Front-ſtreet, a little above Poole's Bridge, Philadelphia.

CHOICE Port and Madeira Wine in bottles, Bottled Beer for exportation or immediate uſe, Vinegar by the caſk, and Draught Beer as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The higheſt price given for Empty Bottles. 6t.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Laſt Tueſday the 25th inſtant, in a paſture in this city,

A LARGE black MARE, 15 hands high, has no ſhoes on, ſwitch tail, and a ſaddle ſpot on her back. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, by applying to J. MITCHELL, Cryer, may know where ſhe is.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

A true Whig sends the enclosed Testimony, or rather piece of hypocrisy, of those people called Quakers. The propriety of re-publishing it will doubtless appear to you, as it clearly shews what a consummate degree of impudence and toryism is engrafted on their "meek natures;" putting forth under the mask of innocence the vilest spirit of sedition and opposition to our righteous cause. It will also serve to put our sister States in mind of the accumulated load of difficulties which the good Whigs of this State have hitherto been supporting more than any others, for, thanks to our stars, there is not such a nest in any State in union; yet, by the mildness of our laws and government, those people are suffered to remain amongst us.

The TESTIMONY of the People called QUAKERS, given forth by a Meeting of the Representatives of said People, in PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, held at PHILADELPHIA the twenty-fourth day of the first month, 1775.

HAVING considered with real sorrow, the unhappy contest between the legislature of Great Britain and the people of these Colonies, and the animosities consequent thereon; we have by repeated public advices and private admonitions, used our endeavours to dissuade the members of our religious society from joining with the public resolutions promoted and entered into by some of the people, which as we apprehended, so we now find have increased contention, and produced great discord and confusion.

The Divine principle of grace and truth which we profess, leads all who attend to its dictates, to demean themselves as peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the King, as supreme magistrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpose many of the late political writings and addresses to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led by a sense of duty to declare our entire disapprobation of them—their spirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the gospel, but destructive of the peace and harmony of civil society, disqualify men in these times of difficulty, for the wise and judicious consideration and promoting of such measures as would be most effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redress of grievances.

From our past experience of the clemency of the King and his royal ancestors, we have grounds to hope and believe, that decent and respectful addresses from those who are vested with legal authority, representing the prevailing dissatisfactions and the cause of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, ascertaining and establishing the just rights of the people, and restoring the public tranquility; and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been pursued, which have involved the Colonies in confusion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodshed, and threaten the subversion of the constitutional government, and of that liberty of conscience, for the enjoyment of which, our ancestors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of crossing the seas, and of settling in the wilderness.

We are, therefore, incited by a sincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare against every usurpation of power and authority, in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and illegal assemblies: and as we are restrained from them by the conscientious discharge of our duty to Almighty God, "by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree justice," we hope through his assistance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our testimony against any requisitions which may be made of us, inconsistent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the King and his government, as by law established; earnestly desiring the restoration of that harmony and concord which have hitherto united the people of these provinces, and been attended by the divine blessing on their labours.

Signed in, and on behalf of the said Meeting,

JAMES PEMBERTON, Clerk at this time.

The Quakers in Pennsylvania, much alarmed at the present distracted proceedings of the Colonies, in the opposition making to the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, foresee the most fatal consequences both to themselves and the parent country, have thought it necessary to address their brethren in the adjacent provinces, and have published the following Epistle, declaring their disapprobation of the measures prosecuting for obtaining redress, and earnestly requesting all of their communion to avoid joining in such measures as are totally inconsistent with their religious principles.

An EPISTLE from the Meeting for Sufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the fifth day of the first month, 1775.

To our Friends and Brethren in these and the adjacent Provinces.

Dear Friends,

DURING the troubles and commotions which have prevailed, and still continue in this once peaceful land, much seasonable and weighty advice hath been frequently communicated, and particularly by our late yearly meeting, exhorting friends in every part of their conduct, to act agreeable to the peaceable principles and testimony we profess; which we fervently desire may be duly attended to and put in practice; yet as some public resolves have been lately entered into, with the concurrence and approbation of some members of our religious society, the nature and tendency of which are evidently contrary to our religious principles, our minds have been deeply affected with affliction and sorrow, and we have in much affection and brotherly love been engaged to use our endeavours to convince these our brethren of their deviation; in the discharge of which duty, so far as we have proceeded, we have had the evidence of peace.

And, dear Friends, we are now constrained in the renewings of true love, to intreat and exhort all, with humility and reverence, to bear in mind, that our real welfare and preservation, on the foundation of our religious fellowship and communion, depends on our faithfully adhering to the doctrines and precepts of our Lord Jesus Christ, who expressly declared, "My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence." John xviii. 36. Which ever since we were a people, we have publicly professed should be religiously observed by us as the rule of our conduct.

As divers members of our religious society, some of them without their consent or knowledge, have been lately nominated to attend on and engage in some public affairs, which they cannot undertake without deviating from these our religious principles; we therefore earnestly beseech and advise them, and all others, to consider the end and purpose of every measure to which they are desired to become parties, and with great circumspection and care to guard against joining in any for the asserting and maintaining our rights and liberties, which on mature deliberation, appear not to be dictated by that "wisdom which is from above, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and full of mercy and good fruits." James iii. 16.

"Every instance of conduct inconsistent with our christian profession, tends to violate the testimony we ought to maintain of the sufficiency of that divine principle of light and grace; by a steady attention to which, our ancestors were led, in times of great commotion and difficulty, to an humble patient waiting for that relief and liberty, which after a time of deep suffering was granted them."

And as they were often engaged with christian fortitude and freedom to remonstrate to those who were in power, whenever under sufferings, they could safely do it, without fear of being reproached for any part of their conduct having ministred just occasion of offence; or for having ever been concerned in any kind of conspiracies, or combinations against the government under which they lived.

"Should any now so far deviate from their example, and the practice of faithful friends at all times since, as manifest a disposition to contend for liberty by any methods or agreements contrary to the peaceable spirit and temper of the gospel, which ever breathes peace on earth and good will to all men," as it is the duty, we desire it may be the care of friends in every meeting where there are any such, speedily to treat with them, agreeable to our christian discipline, and endeavour to convince them of their error; in which labour let all be done in true charity and brotherly love, and the effect will be happy to those who receive it in the same spirit. This religious care steadily maintained, will clearly testify the sincerity of our desires "to guard against being drawn into measures which may manifest occasion to any to represent us as a people departing from the principles we profess; and will likewise excite such, who have been so incautious as to enter into engagements, the terms and tendency of which they had not duly considered, to avoid doing any thing inconsistent with our principles;" and constantly to remember, that to fear God, honour the King, and do good to all men, is our indispensible duty.

And, dear Friends,

In a degree of that divine love which unites in christian communion and fellowship, we tenderly salute you, desiring that we may more diligently press after, and seek for an establishment on that rock, against which the gates of hell shall never prevail, that we may be supported steadfast, when storms and tempests, which for the trial of our faith and the more thoroughly purging us from those things which are of a defiling nature, are permitted; for the Lord, whom we desire to serve, tenderly regards his depending children, and all his chastisements are in mercy directed to redeem and preserve them from evil.

Signed in, and on behalf of said Meeting, by

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

The Ancient TESTIMONY and PRINCIPLES of the People called QUAKERS, renewed, with respect to the King and Government; and touching the commotions now prevailing in these and other parts of America; addressed to the People in general.

A RELIGIOUS concern for our friends and fellow subjects of every denomination, and more especially for those of all ranks, who in the present commotions, are engaged in public employments and stations, induces us earnestly to beseech every individual in the most solemn manner, to consider the end and tendency of the measures they are promoting; and on the most impartial enquiry into the state of their minds, carefully to examine whether they are acting in the fear of God, and in conformity to the precepts and doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom we profess to believe in, and that by him alone we expect to be saved from our sins.

The calamities and afflictions which now surround us should, as we apprehend, affect every mind with the most awful consideration of the dispensations of Divine Providence to mankind in general in former ages, and that as the sins and iniquities of the people subjected them to grievous sufferings, the same causes still produce the like effects.

The inhabitants of these provinces were long signally favoured with peace and plenty: Have the returns of true thankfulness been generally manifest? Have integrity and godly simplicity been maintained, and religiously regarded? Hath a religious care to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly, been evident? Hath the precept of Christ, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, been the governing rule of our conduct? Hath an upright impartial desire to prevent the slavery and oppression of our fellow men, and to restore them to their natural right, to true christian liberty, been cherished and encouraged? Or have pride, wantonness, luxury, profaneness, a partial spirit, and forgetfulness of the goodness and mercies of God, become lamentably prevalent? Have we not therefore, abundant occasion to break off from our sins by righteousness, and our iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; and with true contrition and abasement of soul, to humble ourselves, and supplicate the Almighty preserver of men, to shew favour, and to renew unto us a state of tranquility and peace?

It is our fervent desire that this may soon appear to be the pious resolution of the people in general, of all ranks and denominations; then may we have a well grounded hope, that wisdom from above, which is pure, peaceable, and full of mercy and good fruits, will preside and govern in the deliberations of those who, in these perilous times, undertake the transaction of the most important public affairs; and that by their steady care and endeavours, constantly to act under the influences of this wisdom, those of inferior stations will be incited diligently to pursue those measures which make for peace, and tend to the reconciliation of contending parties, on principles dictated by the spirit of Christ, who "came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them" Luke ix. 56.

We are so fully assured that these principles are the most certain and effectual means of preventing the extreme misery and desolations of wars and bloodshed, that we are constrained to intreat all who profess faith in Christ, to manifest that they really believe in him, and desire to obtain the blessings he pronounced to the makers of peace. Mat. v. 9.

His spirit ever leads to seek for and improve every opportunity of promoting peace and reconciliation, and constantly to remember that as we really confide in him, he can, in his own time, change the hearts of all men in such manner, that the way to obtain it hath been often opened contrary to every human prospect or expectation.

May we, therefore, heartly and sincerely unite in supplications to the Father of Mercies, to grant the plentiful effusions of his spirit to all, and in an especial manner to those in superior stations, that they may with sincerity guard against and reject all such measures and councils, as may increase and perpetuate the discord, animosities, and unhappy contentions which now sorrowfully abound.

We cannot but with distressed minds, beseech all such in the most solemn and awful manner, to consider that, if by their acting and persisting in a proud, selfish spirit, and not regarding the dictates of true wisdom, such measures are pursued as tend to the shedding of innocent blood; in the day when they and all men shall appear at the judgment seat of Christ, to receive a reward according to their works, they will be excluded from his favour, and their portion will be in everlasting misery. See Mat. xxv. 41. 2 Cor. v. 10.

The peculiar evidence of divine regard manifested to our ancestors in the founding and settlement of these provinces, we have often commemorated, and desire ever to remember, with true thankfulness and reverent admiration.

When we consider—That at the time they were persecuted and subjected to severe sufferings, as a people unworthy of the benefits of religious or civil society; the hearts of the King and rulers under whom they thus suffered, were inclined to grant them these fruitful countries, and entrust them with charters of very extensive powers and privileges.—That on their arrival here, the minds of the natives were inclined to receive them with great hospitality and friendship; and to cede to them the most valuable part of their land on very easy terms.—That while the principles of justice and mercy continued to preside, they were preserved in tranquility and peace, free from the desolating calamities of war; and their endeavours were wonderfully blessed and prospered, so that the saying of the wisest of Kings was signally verified to them, "when a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even "his enemies to be at peace with him." Pro. xvi. 7.

The benefits, advantages and favour we have experienced by our dependence on, and connection with, the Kings and government under which we have enjoyed this happy state, appear to demand from us the greatest circumspection, care, and constant endeavours, to guard against every attempt, to alter or subvert that dependence and connection.

(*For the remainder see the Fourth Page.*)

LISBON, April 6.

COUNT Oyenhauſen, who is at preſent in the ſervice of our Court, has been appointed by her Majeſty to be her Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, for which place he will ſet out on the 15th inſt. Don Michael de Velenza, of the illuſtrious family of Braganze, has been appointed her Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, and ſat out on the 4th inſt. with a numerous retinue for his embaſſy.

HAMBURGH, April 18. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King of Denmark had ordered ſeven men of war to be fitted out immediately, that are to ſail as ſoon as they are ready, in order to protect the trade and navigation of his ſubjects

UTRECHT, April 23. We hear that the States of Gueldres have not only taken a reſolution to refuſe the ſuccours demanded by England of this republic, but alſo to furniſh their quota for the intended equipment of 52 ſhips of war. Their Noble Mightineſſes have moreover enjoined their Deputies to the States General to declare, "how pleaſed their Noble Mightineſſes are with the declaration and invitation of the Court of Ruſſia for a quadruple alliance, deſiring to ſee very ſoon the advantages realized, by a ſpeedy adheſion to the views of the Court of Ruſſia."

The Province of Groninguen have alſo ſent their opinion to the Aſſembly of the States General, reſpecting the two Memorials of Sir Joſeph Yorke, demanding from this republic the ſuccours which England thinks ſhe has a right to require; that opinion is, to refuſe the ſaid ſuccours; ſo that the ſeven Provinces have all been of the ſame opinion.

STOCKHOLM, April 30. The Daniſh Miniſter Plenipotentiary at this Court, has lately preſented a memorial to our Miniſter, in which he notifies "that the King of Denmark, his maſter, had acceded to the propoſitions and the invitation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of armed neutrality at ſea, for the protection of the commerce and navigation of their reſpective ſubjects; inviting, moreover, our Monarch, in the name of his Daniſh Majeſty, to accede likewiſe to the ſaid propoſitions." Our Court has not yet returned an anſwer; but there is no doubt of our Sovereign adopting the ſame ſyſtem.

LONDON, May 12.

Yeſterday an account was received at the Admiralty from Admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following moſt unhappy and melancholy intelligence, that a terrible ſtorm happened on Tueſday laſt off that harbour, which had ſhattered ſeveral ſhips then lying off the dock, and that there was every reaſon in the world to believe that two of the beſt men of war in the ſervice, the Ramillies of 74, and the Bienfaiſant of 64 guns, had both been loſt in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempeſt began, and were driven off to ſea in ſpite of every manœuvre they could uſe to the contrary. Wedneſday morning they were ſeen from the heights, both dismaſted and all pumps going. Soon after they diſappeared totally, and no account of any kind has ſince been received concerning them. At this peculiar criſis of national diſtreſs, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered ſo much the more terrible, from the circumſtance that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thouſand men, muſt have met a premature death on this ſhocking occaſion. The Bienfaiſant was one of the ſwifteſt ſailing veſſels in the ſervice, and they were both in a ſtate of complete equipment, both as to building and men. The loſs which this event will be attended with to the kingdom, cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 140,000l. independent of the immenſe inconvenience which muſt ariſe from the deprivation of ſo large a number of brave and experienced ſeamen.

The idea of appointing Commiſſioners, who ſhall croſs the Atlantic, and treat for peace with the Americans, is again revived. It is proper (from an authority that cannot be overthrown) to warn the public, that ſuch a meaſure will only ſerve to aggravate the burthen of the national expences. Mr. Adams (a Plenipotentiary, now at Paris) is near at hand; and although not permitted to make the firſt propoſitions is *totally* and *abſolutely* impowered to liſten, in the name of the United States, to general (but not *particular*) overtures.

As the Parliament will certainly be diſſolved after their next riſing, the future ſafety of this empire depends upon the careful choice of the electors; for whatever ſecurities to liberty our laws have fundamentally provided, the integrity which depends on the freedom and independency of Parliament is the key ſtone that keeps the whole together. If this be ſhaken, our Conſtitution totters; if it be quite removed, our Conſtitution falls to ruin.

The inundation that is to take place of new made Peers into the Upper Aſſembly, immediately after the ſummer receſs, is ſuch as has never been heard of in the records of Court preferments, ſince the famous creation of the renowned TWELVE.—Not leſs than NINE members of the Lower Houſe are to be advanced to this dignity, of which the firſt is the Speaker. The preſent Attorney-General is to be a Peer by the name of Lord Pyfleet, he could not receive the honor which was originally reported to have been intended for him, of being created Earl of Southampton, becauſe that title, though abſorbed in a ſuperior dignity, is not at this time extinct. The Duke of Grafton poſſeſſes the hereditary right to this Earldom, and the eldeſt ſons of the family will in all probability in future aſſume it.—The third in this riſing catalogue is Lord Germain; he is alſo to walk up to the more honorable Houſe, under the apellation of the Earl of Drayton. Sir Charles Cocks is to be created Lord Somers. Lord Nugent any name he chuſes, but certainly a peerage. And laſt, the Premier himſelf is to aſcend with the title and dignity of Earl of Kent. There are three more, whoſe names however we cannot poſitively announce to the public, that are alſo intended for a participation in this muſhroom advancement.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 5.

"Yeſterday there was a meeting of the aggregate body of the citizens at the Tholſel, at the requiſition of the Sheriffs, which was adjourned till Thurſday next, at twelve o'clock.—Counſellor Preſton gave notice, upon that day ſome buſineſs would be agitated of the higheſt and moſt momentous conſequence to the people, and of that peculiar nature which intereſted the attendance of every individual.

The Iriſh Commons are determined to have a mutiny act in that kingdom, which Adminiſtration muſt comply with from neceſſity; the Magiſtrates and other civil officers of the country, having reſolved not to iſſue or execute any billet or warrant but ſuch as have the authority of an Iriſh ſtatute to ſanctify them.

The following is an exact copy of the Recorder's motion in the Houſe of Commons on Friday laſt.

"That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that no new burthen ought to be laid upon the people, until ſome effectual meaſures ſhall have been taken to diminiſh the encreaſed and encreaſing influence of the Crown, and to provide a redreſs of the abuſes complained of in the petitions from the different counties, cities, and towns in this kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, May 15.

"On Friday, paſſed by to the northward, the Leith and Three Siſters, armed veſſels, and ſeven large armed tranſports, bound, it is ſaid, for Quebec, with ſtores and proviſions."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, May 18, 1780.

"We have had ſeveral riots this week in this town and neighbourhood, between the naval, military, and dock-yard men: Scarce a night paſſes without hearing of three or four of them being dangerouſly wounded, and on Tueſday night, three of theſe deſperate wretches received their death wounds in a fray on the fair ground, and are ſince dead."

HOUSE of COMMONS, *May* 18.

After ſome important buſineſs the Houſe went into Committee on Mr. Burke's bill, when they took into conſideration the clauſe for the abolition of maſter of the buck hounds, &c. On a diviſion the clauſe was thrown out, there being,

Againſt it,	——	75
For it,	——	49

A clauſe, propoſing that all ſmall penſions be paid at the Exchequer without fee or reward, ſhared the ſame fate.

For this Claſs the number were,	79
Againſt it,	115
Majority —	—— 36

Mr. Burke, finding himſelf thus foiled, declared he ſhould not divide the Committee any more, and the remainder of the clauſes having been read and rejected, the Houſe then broke up.

Friday 19. The Recorder reverted to the petitions of the people. The Houſe, he ſaid, had agreed that the influence of the Crown was too great, and ought to be diminiſhed. But what had been done by it to diminiſh that influence? Nothing, except paſſing the contractor's bill; and ſmall as that was, the Lords had taken care to rob the people of it, by ſetting themſelves up as the beſt judges who ought and ought not to ſit in that Houſe. Yet that it was proper to grant the people ſome redreſs, appeared from their reſolution of the 6th of April; how that redreſs might be obtained was a fit ſubject of enquiry. As to his part he knew of no way ſo effectual as with-holding the ſupplies. As he could not conſent to loſe the only means of procuring redreſs for the people, ſo he would not ſuffer the Malt Bill to paſs through the Houſe, till ſomething ſhould be doue in compliance with the prayers of the people. He concluded therefore by moving "That no further ſupply be granted to his Majeſty, till the ſeveral petitions from York, London, &c. were properly attended to."

This motion was ſeconded by Mr. Hartley; after which Lord North was going to ſpeak, when a Member calling out for the queſtion, the ſame was put, and negatived by a majority of 35 there being,

For it,	54
Againſt it,	89

Mr. Hartley then roſe to urge what he intended to have ſaid on the Recorder's motion. He deſired the King's ſpeech to be read; on which he obſerved, that though ſupplies were demanded in it to enable his Majeſty to turn his arms againſt the enemies of his people, yet the ſums granted were applied to other, and moſt infamous purpoſes.

The Houſe then went into the Malt bill, the third reading of which the Recorder moved might be put off to this day fortnight. On this motion a diviſion took place when there appeared,

For it,	- -	43
Againſt it,	- -	103
Majority,	-	—— 60.

The bill was then read clauſe by clauſe; and on the inſertion of a ſingle word in one clauſe another diviſion took place, when the majority was 76, the numbers being 105 to 29.

The Houſe having at laſt gone through the whole bill, the Speaker put the queſtion, "That this bill do paſs," on which they again divided, when there appeared,

For paſſing the bill,	-	136
Againſt it,	- -	59

Sir Grey Cooper was then ordered to carry it up to the Lords, at half paſt nine the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE of LORDS, Monday, May 22.

The Houſe met yeſterday for the firſt time ſince the receſs. The Malt bill was brought up from the Lower Houſe, and was read a firſt time.

The Marquis of Rockingham roſe and obſerved, that it was a bill of the utmoſt importance, and it was abſolutely neceſſary, for the information of the Houſe, that witneſſes ſhould be called to the bar, and he hoped that their Lordſhips would attend ſeriouſly to its paſſage, and not lay ſo heavy a burthen on the people of this country, without the fulleſt aſſurance that the tax was equal at leaſt, if it was not eaſy. This day was appointed for the ſecond reading.

READING, May 20. The ceremony of ſcowering and cleanſing that noble monument of Saxon antiquity, the White Horſe, on the ſide of Cukamſly-hill, in this country, was celebrated on Whit-Monday, with great joyous feſtivity; beſides the cuſtomary diverſions of horſe racing, foot-races, &c. many uncommon rural diverſions and feats of activity, were exhibited, to a greater number of ſpectators than ever aſſembled on any former occaſion; upwards of 30,000 perſons were preſent, and among them moſt of the nobility and gentry of this and the neighbouring counties, and the whole was concluded without any material accident.—The original of this remarkable piece of antiquity is variouſly related, but moſt authors deſcribe it a monument to perpetuate ſome ſignal victory gained near the ſpot by ſome of our moſt ancient Saxon Princes. The ſpace occupied by this figure is more than an acre of ground.

NEWCASTLE, May 20. Another general meeting of the Free Burgeſſes, Freeholders, and principal inhabitants of this town, is appointed to be held at the Guildhall here, on Wedneſday the 31ſt inſt. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the Committee for conducting their late petition to Parliament for retrenching the expenditure of the public money, and no other ſpecial buſineſs.

The Iriſh have lately commenced a violent attack on the Duke of Leinſter, charging him with tergiverſation, and aſſerting that he has accepted the promiſe of a blue ribbon, as the means of peace between him and Government. Should his Grace quit the patriotic cauſe there, his intereſt joined with that of Lord Shannon, can give any turn to a parliamentary queſtion that they may judge proper.

The late Duke of Leinſter, when Earl of Kildare, was a violent oppoſer to Government. It was thought proper to make him a Marquis, and his oppoſition for ſome time ceaſed. Ambition was, however, the firſt principle of his heart, and he again turned Patriot. The conſequence was a Dukedom, and he once more aſſiſted Government. His Grace was now thought a ſecure friend—but the dæmon of ambition would not let him reſt. He ſolicited the Lieutenancy of Ireland, and actually obtained the appointment, for a few hours. The act, however, was thought impolitic, and his Grace being ſo given to underſtand, again changed ſides, was ſtripped of his Maſterſhip of the Ordnance, and regiment of Artillery; and ever after continued a moſt violent Patriot! If his ſucceſſor, with the title, inherits the principles of his mother's huſband, the blue ribbon will be but a temporary tie on his Grace's conduct.

TRENTON, Auguſt 9.

By a letter from Camp, dated the 2d inſt. we are informed, that the Britiſh army are encamped at White-Stone, on Long-Iſland, about twenty mile from New-York, where it is ſaid they are intrenching, in conſequence of an expected viſit from the combined armies of France and the United States.

We hear that two brigades of Light Infantry of the Continental army, conſiſting of near 2000 men, are now at the White Plains, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette.

We hear from Philadelphia, that Col Pickering, late Member of the Hon. Board of war, is appointed Quarter-maſter General of the United States, in the room of General Greene, whoſe reſignation has been accepted by Congreſs.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 12.

A few days ago, as Captain Davidſon Derham, in the ſchooner Chance, bound to St. Euſtatia, was going down our bay, he was ran aſhore upon the Overfalls, when the veſſel filled with water; ſome part of her ſtores will be ſaved.

Since our laſt was ſent into this port, by the privateer brigs Fair American and Holker, a valuable prize ſhip loaded with 300 pipes of Madeira wine.

IN CONGRESS, June 23, 1780.

WHEREAS it has been reported in order to ſeduce the citizens of the States of South Carolina and Georgia from their allegiance to theſe United States, that a treaty of peace between America and Great Britain was about to take place, in which thoſe two States would be ceded to Great Britain,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid report is inſidious and utterly void of foundation: that this confederacy is moſt ſacredly pledged to ſupport the liberty and independence of every one of its Members, and in a firm reliance on the Divine bleſſing, will unremittingly perſevere in their exertions for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and alſo for the recovery and preparation of any and every part of theſe United States that has been or may hereafter be invaded or poſſeſſed by the common enemy.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

To JOHN MORGAN, Eſq; M. D. F. R. S. M. B. L. P. Q. R. S. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

TO expect from you "a ſerious refutation of ſuch barefaced truths, and ſuch demonſtrable aſſertions as were contain'd in my laſt papers," would be indeed to ſubject you to a very arduous taſk, and to preſume "on the patience of the public."—I foreſaw you would be in a ſad dilemma and pitied you.—As it would have been folly in you to have attempted to diſprove thoſe charges, and as it could not be expected ſo great a man ſhould acknowledge the errors of his way, or aſk a pardon, it was well enough in you to paſs them by entirely. And conſidering how long a thirſt of revenge for imaginary wrongs has engroſſed your ſoul, it was extremely natural for you to ſuppoſe every individual who could criminate your conduct or analize your heart, under the influence of that man, whom having intended moſt inhuman injury you can never forgive.—But your ſagacity fails you, you are detected in your ſubterfuges, and deſpiſed for the littleneſs of your inventions.

I alſo, Sir, "with the greateſt reluctance was conſtrained to commit one word to print," foreign to my original intention of ſimply exhibiting the conſiſtency and integrity of your conduct towards me. I "mean alſo to reſerve myſelf till the determination of civil juſtice on your libels, ſhall ſet my pen at liberty;" when, it will be well for Doctor Morgan, if ſome "of the inſects hatched in the ſunſhine of Mal Adminiſtration" do not prove of that ſpecies who can "ſting to the quick;" by the diſcloſure of truths which ſhall make his very ears to tingle.

JOHN BROWN CUTTING.

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL and neat aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, ſome capital inſtruments, a caſe of ſix ſcalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and ſciſſars, a caſe of couching inſtruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appurtenances, trocar, and ſeveral other inſtruments. The whole to be ſold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceaſed eminent Phyſician. Enquire of the PRINTER.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Elfrith's Alley, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia; having three rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole; together with a convenient back ſtore, in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. For terms apply to the Printer.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY RIVERS, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber immediately; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be paid.

SARAH COCKSHOTT, Adminiſtratrix.

C. P. AND N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA rum in hogſheads; French brandy in tierces; allum ſalt in tierces; brown and muſcovado ſugars in hogſheads and barrels; coffee in baggs and barrels; cocoa in barrels; cotton in baggs; gunpowder; flints; and a large aſſortment of dry goods, viz. cloths, durents, Mancheſter velvets, druggetts, ſhaloons, ſewing ſilk, twiſt, linens, lawns, cambricks, French and Engliſh gauzes, ribbons, black and white ſilk, blonde laces, ſilk ſtockings, flowers, feathers, pins, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE moſes built BOAT, in length 28 feet, in width 8 and an half feet, and in depth 3 and an half feet; will carry upwards of five cord wood, has a good anchor and chain, ſprit ſail and ſhrouds. She may be ſeen at Warner's wharf, near Race ſtreet wharf. For further particulars, enquire at MICHAEL DAWSON's in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with buſineſs, wants to be employed in a Compting-Houſe. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, near the falls of Schuylkill, on the 28th June laſt, a middle ſized red COW, with a white face, ſome white on both her hind feet. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

WAS taken up on the 18th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 15 hands high, has a ſmall tail and no ſhoes on. The owner or owners, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to JOHN MITCHEL, Cryer.

N. B. She will be ſold on Saturday the 19th inſtant, to pay her expences, if the owner do not apply before that time.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of Wilmington, Newcaſtle county, about the 18th inſt. (July) a black HORSE, 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his face, and a few white hairs on the top of his back, neither brand or ear mark, a natural trotter, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, ſhall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to Juſtice, the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1780.

WAS Stolen out of the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſt. a Silver CANN, larger than a pint meaſure, marked R. L. M. in a cypher, makers mark I. M. it has a ſmall crack on the top nearly oppoſite the handle.

Alſo, a woman's long CLOAK, of a light colour, ſuperfine broadcloth, faced with taffity of the ſame colour, with ſundry other things too tedious to mention. And about the 20th of September laſt was ſtolen out of ſame Houſe, a ſilver Cream Jug and Sugar Tongs, maker's name B. W. and ſuppoſed to be marked R. L. M. —Two Tea Spoons almoſt new, marked the ſame, with a full ſet of blue and white China, and a large Japan'd Waiter. A reward of one quarter of the whole, or in proportion for any part thereof will be given to any perſon who informs the owner where the goods may be found.

Silver Smiths are deſired to ſtop them, ſhould any of the above articles be offered them for ſale.

ROBERT LEWIS.

A MILLER *Wanted,*

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands his buſineſs, and has no objection to act as ſecond hand in a mill, will meet with employment, and good wages, in a healthy part of the country within twenty miles of this city. He muſt bring a recommendation of his honeſty and ſobriety. Apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

WAS miſſing on the 1ſt of the 8th month, 1780, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, an excellent ſilver WATCH, with a neat inſide caſe which covers the works, there is on the back of the outſide caſe the letters P. B. the number forgot, makers name WAGSTAF; as the Watch is very remarkable, it is hoped the thief may be detected and brought to Juſtice, ſhould it be offered for ſale, it is hoped every perſon will ſecure it, ſo that the owner may get it again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SEVEN SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS Reward for their trouble, paid by the ſubſcriber living near Brandywine Bridge.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY,

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SHIRTLIFF,

At his ſtore the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Hamilton's Wharf, Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of PEPPER in barrels, Weſt India and Country RUM by the hogſhead, and GIN in caſes.

Fort Pitt, July 23, 1780.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living at Fort Pitt, an indented Servant GIRL, named JANE LATIMER, about twenty-one years of age, a freſh coloured Iriſh-looking huſſy, rather of a low ſtature for a woman, and ſomewhat clumſey built, with a pearl or blemiſh on the light of one eye, (I think the right one.) She was bred in Dublin, and has had a good education, being an extraordinary good needle woman; and writes an uncommon good hand for a woman; and will probably profeſs herſelf a ſchool miſtreſs in a country place.

She went off in company with a ſoldier, named Patrick Ohara, who deſerted from the Maryland corps at this place, and ſhe may probably paſs herſelf by the name of Ohara. She is an artful huſſy, and will no doubt, make uſe of an old indenture, of which I belive ſhe is poſſeſſed, to plead her freedom by, but for ſundry miſdemanours, ſhe gave a new indenture for an additional term of two and an half years.

Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Servant, and deliver her to me at Fort Pitt, or to Colonel Thomas Gibſon, in Carliſle, or to Mr. Robert Campbell, merchant in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Ignace Lebatt, merchant in Baltimore, ſhall receive a Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges.

JOHN IRWIN.

N. B. If not convenient to deliver her to any of the above perſons, the firſt county goal will do as well.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt on the 8th inſt. (Auguſt) on the Germantown road, about 4 miles from this city, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, containing half a ſheet of the new ſtate money, all numbered 1591; likewiſe a certificate for 300 dollars, number 156, with ſome ſmall change. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the Printer, ſhall have the above reward.

TO BE SOLD,

At BATCHELER's STORE CELLAR, the corner of Walnut and Front-ſtreets.

EXCELLENT fine Bottled CYDER, alſo fine Bottled BEER, Hare's American PORTER in Bottles, of the firſt quality, good Claret and Cyder VINEGAR. Gentlemen and others, who pleaſe to favour him with their orders, will pleaſe to ſend or return, empty BOTTLES,

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FOR SALE, BY
JOHN JONES,

In Front-ſtreet near Vine-ſtreet.

PORT WINE in bottles; bottled Beer by the groce or dozen, for exportation or home conſumption; concentrated Spirits of Vinegar, excellent Pickling Vinegar; alſo a broad-wheeled Cart in good order.

N. B. Will be exchanged for good CYDER this fall, a parcel of Iron bound HOGSHEADS, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce.

A LOT in Vine ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt twenty-two feet, and in depth ninety-ſix feet, to Holmes's alley, with the privilege of ſaid alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or

WILLIAM DELAP.

China, Queen's and Glaſs WARE.

A large aſſortment of China, Queen's and Glaſs Ware, juſt opening and to be ſold by

HUGH HENRY,

(Wholeſale and retail) in Cheſnut ſtreet, the third door from the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; conſiſting of

TUREENS,	Soup Diſhes,
Large & ſmall bowls,	Shallow and ſoup plates,
Large and ſmall tumblers	Breakfaſt ditto,
and decanters,	Butter ditto,
Cups and ſaucers,	Fruit baſkets and plates,
Coffee-pots,	Cream-pots and ſtands,
Tea-pots,	Butter-pots with covers,
Milk-pots,	Pint mugs, &c. &c. &c.
Oval diſhes,	

Likewiſe ſugar, tea, coffee, pepper, rice, &c. to be ſold as above.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.

STOPPED and taken, in the poſſeſſion of a certain William Hite, who is now in the goal of this city, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen from out of Connecticut State, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 and a half hands high, and about 5 years old, trots and canters well, bald face, his two hind feet white, ſhod before, long main and tail, ſaddle and bridle: It is thought he is the property of one Venis Canip. The owner by applying to Thomas Robinſon, Slaughterer in Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, proving property and paying charges, may have him again

N. B. The Horſe was taken the 14th inſt. July.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

WAS STOLEN or DRIFTED, the 30th July, from Tun Alley Dock, in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, a BATTEAU, painted a dirty yellow within and without, with three rowing places to one ſide, and one at the other, with a chain fixed on the inſide of the bow. A reward of one hard dollar or the exchange, will be given to any perſon bringing the ſaid Batteau to JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. for the trial of the ſhip or veſſel called the *Albion*, and her cargo, burthen about three hundred tons, lately commanded by Thomas Hutchinſon; taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from Liverpool to Archangel, and lately ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Samuel Walker, &c. *(qui tam, &c.)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhip ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 2. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

JOHN BENEZET, at the North-Eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads,
SALT, in Tierces,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels,
MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces,
COCOA, in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE, in Barrels,
A few Pipes MADEIRA,
OPIUM.

WANTED,

A MAN

Who underſtands well the management of Meadows and Grazing Cattle;

ALSO A

COMPLEAT GARDENER;

AND

A WOMAN

To take care of of a ſmall family on a farm.

SUCH coming well recommended to Mr. WILLIAM FORBES, at the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to Mr. HENRY KITCHEN, at the Croſs Keys, Wilmington, in Delaware State, will meet with good encouragement.

N. B. It is hoped none will apply who do not come fully within the deſcription.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

AUGUST, morning the firſt day,
My APPRENTICE LAD he ran away;
His name is John Shade I declare,
He's very apt to curſe and ſwear:
His age I think, does now appear,
To be at leaſt full twenty years:
His hair and complexion are both dark,
And his ſurly look is one good mark;
His noſe is large as they will ſee,
Whoever brings him home to me:
His ſize about five feet four inches,
Had on brown coat and olive breeches,
Old hat, blue ſtockings, ſhoes one pair,
And a coarſe ſhirt ſomething worſe for wear;
Beſides took with him ſundry cloaths,
Light coat and breeches and a pair of cotton hoſe;
A hat that's very large, and almoſt new,
A linen jacket and black breeches too:
In Arch ſtreet at the Taylor's ſign,
Pray aſk for me, you may me find:
I did not tell my name at the beginning,
My trade a Taylor, and my name John Needle:
The Poets great for wit and art,
Perhaps may call me funny;
But I can bear that and ſome more,
Could I but get my Johnny.
Whoever takes him up don't fail
To lay him faſt in any goal:
They ſhall be as a friend regarded,
And as above ſhall be rewarded.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbidden to carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Friday night, the 21ſt inſtant, a NEGRO WENCH, named Sophia, *(Alias)* Phillis, between twenty five and thirty years of age, middle ſized, very ſtraight and ſlender bodied, ſpeaks ſoft, and is very artful, took with her, one ſilk black bonnet, ſeveral caps, one of them cambrick, with lace, three ſilk handkerchiefs, one black barcelona, one blue and white croſs-bar'd ditto, the other a red mantua, two calico gowns, one with large blue flowers, the other a ſmall red and dark branch, and a kind of ſmall dark running vine between them, one ſhort blue and white ſtriped linen jacket, tow petticoats, one a black moreen, the other a quilt, made ſtripe faſhion, with a ſtripe of calico, and white linen ditto, ſeveral aprons, one of them a flowered kenting, four ſhifts, two tow, the others fine, thread and yarn ſtockings, leather ſhoes and ſilver buckles, and moſtly wears a gold ring; ſhe may change her name and apparel, and endeavour to paſs for a free woman. Whoever takes her up, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home to the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, oppoſite to the Swedes Church, reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM THOMAS.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour, carry or convey her away at their peril.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1780.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT beautiful braſs FIELD PIECES, carrying a five pound ſhot, together with a large quantity of round SHOT ſuited to their bores; likewiſe Rammers, Spunges, Worms and Ladles. For particulars enquire of CHARLES MILLER, at the Bird-in-Hand Wharf, who has likewiſe for ſale, a few Hogſheads of excellent SPIRITS.

Best possible image.

The ſcenes lately preſented to our view, and the proſpect before us, we are ſenſible, are very diſtreſſing and diſcouraging; and though we lament that ſuch amicable meaſures, as have been propoſed, both here and in England, for the adjuſtment of the unhappy conteſts ſubſiſting, have not yet been effectual; nevertheleſs, we ſhould rejoice to obſerve the continuance of mutual peaceable endeavours for effecting a reconciliation; having gounds to hope that the divine favour and bleſſing will attend them.

'It hath ever been our judgment and principle, ſince 'we were called to profeſs the light of Chriſt Jeſus, ma-'nifeſted in our conſciences unto this day, that the ſet-'ting up, and putting down Kings and governments, is 'God's peculiar prerogative; for cauſes beſt known to 'himſelf; and that it is not our buſineſs to have any hand 'or contrivance therein; nor to be buſy bodies above 'our ſtation, much leſs to plot and contrive the ruin, or 'overturn of any of them, but to pray for the King, and 'ſafety of our nation, and good of all men; that we may 'live a peaceable and quiet life, in all godlineſs and ho-'neſty; under the government which God is pleaſed to 'ſet over us.' Ancient Teſtimony, 1696, in Sewell's Hiſtory.

May we therefore firmly unite in the abhorrence of all ſuch writings, and meaſures, as evidence a deſire and deſign to break off the happy connection we have heretofore enjoyed with the kingdom of Great-Britain, and our juſt and neceſſary ſubordination to the King, and thoſe who are lawfully placed in authority under him; that thus the repeated ſolemn declarations, made on this ſubject, in the addreſſes ſent to the King, on behalf of the people of America in general, may be confirmed, and remain to be our firm and ſincere intentions to obſerve and fulfil.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting of the Repreſentatives of our Religious Society, in Pennſylvania and New Jerſey; held at Philadelphia, the 20th day of the firſt month, 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

To our Friends and Brethren in religious profeſſion, in theſe and the adjacent Provinces.

Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren,

OUR minds being renewedly impreſſed with a fervent religious concern for your ſpiritual welfare, and preſervation, in the love and fellowſhip of the goſpel of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the Prince of Peace, by the conſtrainings of his love, we are engaged to ſalute you in this time of deep exerciſe, affliction and difficulty; earneſtly deſiring, that we may by ſteady circumſpection and care, in every part of our conduct and converſation, evidence, that under the cloſe trials, which are and may be permitted to attend us, our faith and reliance is fixed on him alone for protection and deliverance, remembering his gracious promiſe to his faithful followers, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Matthew xxviii. 20.

And 'as it became him for whom are all things, and 'by whom are all things, in bringing many ſons unto 'glory, to make the captain of their ſalvation perfect 'through ſufferings.' Heb. ii. 10. Let us not be diſmayed, if we are now led in the ſame path.

As we keep in the Lord's power and peaceable truth, which is over all, and therein ſeek the good of all, neither outward ſufferings, perſecutions, nor any outward thing that is below, will hinder or break our heavenly fellowſhip in the light and ſpirit of Chriſt. G. Fox's Epiſt. 1685.

Thus we may with chriſtian firmneſs and fortitude, withſtand and refuſe to ſubmit to the arbitrary injunctions and ordinances of men, who aſſume to themſelves the power of compelling others, either in perſon or by other aſſiſtance, to join in carrying on war, and of preſcribing modes of determining concerning our religious principles, by impoſing teſts not warranted by the precepts of Chriſt, or the laws of the happy conſtitution, under which we and others, long enjoyed tranquility and peace.

We therefore, in the aboundings of that love, which wiſheth the ſpiritual and temporal proſperity of all men, exhort, admoniſh and caution all who make religious profeſſion with us, and eſpecially our beloved youth, to ſtand faſt in that liberty, wherewith through the manifold ſufferings of our predeceſſors, we have been favoured, and ſteadily to bear our teſtimony againſt every attempt to deprive us of it.

And dear Friends, you who have known the truth, and the powerful operations thereof in your minds, adhere faithfully thereto, and by your good examples and ſtability, labour to ſtrengthen the weak, confirm the wavering, and warn and caution the unweary againſt being beguiled by the ſnares of the adverſaries of truth and righteouſneſs. Let not the fear of ſuffering, either in perſon or property, prevail on any to join with or promote any work or preparation for war.

Our profeſſion and principles are founded on that ſpirit which is contrary to, and will in time put an end to all wars, and bring in everlaſting righteouſneſs; and by our conſtantly abiding under the direction and inſtruction of that ſpirit, we may be endued with that 'wiſdom from 'above, which is firſt pure, then peaceable, gentle and 'eaſy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, 'without partiality, and without hypocriſy.' James iii. 17. That this may be our happy experience, is our fervent deſire and prayer.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting for Sufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, the 20th day of the twelfth month, 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

Minute of the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia, 8th month 4th, 1777.

THE account from the ſeveral meetings in Philadelphia relating to the ſubject of ſufferings being read, their care and attention to the direction of the Yearly Meeting is approved of, and their further attention on ſuch caſes as may ariſe is deſired; and as it may be uſeful for theſe now brought to be communicated to the Meeting for Sufferings for further conſideration, the Clerk is directed to lay them before that meeting.

Copied from the Minutes of ſaid Meeting,

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

At a Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, held on the 25th and 31ſt days 7th month, and 1ſt 8th month, 1777.

'A COMMITTEE being appointed, agreeable to the recommendation of our laſt Yearly Meeting, to adviſe and aſſiſt any of our friends who have been brought under ſufferings on account of our Chriſtian Teſtimony, and to preſerve a record of ſuch ſufferings, have acquainted this meeting in writing, that they have ſeveral times met and freely conferred on the ſubject, and although a number of our brethren have ſuffered on various occaſions under the prevailing tumults and confuſions which have attended, yet no account of particular caſes hath been ſo collected as to enable them to make a full report thereon; we have therefore continued the ſame Committee, and deſire their further attention to the ſervice, that the intention of the Yearly Meeting may be fulfilled.

At a Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia for the Southern Diſtrict, held the 30th 7th month, 1777, by adjournment.

THE Committee appointed by this meeting, to adviſe and aſſiſt ſuch of our members who might be ſubjected to ſuffering for the Teſtimony of Truth, and to keep a record thereof, agreeable to the direction of laſt Yearly Meeting, brought in a report in writing, a copy of which is herewith ſent:

'To the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia, for the Southern Diſtrict.

'WE the Committee appointed to adviſe and aſſiſt 'ſuch of our members who might be ſubjected to ſuffer-'ing for the teſtimony of truth, and to keep a record 'thereof, agreeable to the direction of laſt Yearly Meet-'ing, do report, that we have kept this matter under 'our care, in order that we might give our aſſiſtance 'when neceſſary. And although there were ſome oc-'currences previous to our appointment, wherein ſome 'were ſubjected to ſuffering; no caſes have fallen out 'of late which required our particular care. Neverthe-'leſs we may obſerve that ſome Friends have been in-'jured in their property, by having had blankets taken 'from them on account of their non-compliance with a 'requiſition that was made for a number of blankets, 'for the purpoſe of equipping ſoldiers going to war.— 'Some alſo who followed their lawful vocations on the 'days appointed by thoſe in authority, to be obſerved as 'public faſts, have been moleſted, and their ſhops violent-'ly ſhut by the rabble.

'And likewiſe on the evening of a day lately appoint-'ed by the preſent powers, for public rejoicing, divers 'Friends had their windows broke by a licentious mob, 'becauſe they could not join with the multitude in illu-'minating their windows. But no account has been 'brought in by any Friend, of the loſs or damage they 'have ſuſtained.

'Signed at the requeſt and on behalf of the Committee,

'By JOHN REYNELL.'

Philadelphia, 28th 7th month, 1777.

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a Committee appointed to the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

'IN as much as divers of our members have been 'ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, 'under the preſent commotions and tumults, the Com-'mittee appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a 'record of the ſufferings of our brethern for a faithful 'adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it 'right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly 'Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in which 'the Committee have been exerciſed, to encourage and 'promote faithfulneſs and a conduct conſiſtent with our 'religious profeſſion, as alſo by a brotherly ſympathy 'and labour, to endeavour to relieve, aſſiſt and ſtrength-'en ſome of our oppreſſed brethren.

'Many of our houſes have been ſtripped of the leaden 'weights uſed for the hanging of windows, by order 'of thoſe who have in theſe tumultuous times aſſumed 'the rule.

'In like manner have a conſiderable number of blan-'kets been forcibly taken and carried away from many 'Friends, declared to be for fitting out men to go to 'war. The being compelled into a contribution for ſuch 'a purpoſe has been grievous to honeſt minds——And 'ſome have had their ſtock of this neceſſary article ſo 'reduced, as to be likely to want the needful covering 'in a cooler ſeaſon. So far as have come to our know-'ledge, we have reaſon to believe Friends have moſtly 'ſuffered in this, and the firſt inſtance, with a good de-'gree of patience and meekneſs, and have generally 'ſhewn a diſapprobation of ſuch exactions.

'The houſes of ſeveral Friends have been wantonly 'abuſed, and their windows broke and deſtroyed by a 'rude rabble, for not joining with the preſent rulers in 'their pretended acts of devotion, and conforming to 'their ordinances in making a ſhew of that ſort in ſhut-'ting up our houſes and ſhops, profeſſedly to obſerve a 'day of humiliation, and to crave a bleſſing on their 'public proceedings, but evidently tending to ſpread 'the ſpirit of ſtrife and contention.

'The like abuſes and wanton deſtruction of our pro-'perty hath lately been repeated, becauſe Friends could 'not illuminate their houſes, and conform to ſuch vain 'practices, and outward marks of rejoicing, to com-'memorate the time of theſe peoples withdrawing them-'ſelves from all ſubjection to the Engliſh government, 'and from our excellent conſtitution, under which we 'long enjoyed peace and proſperity.

'Some of our members have alſo had ſoldiers forced 'into their houſes and kept there for ſome time, by 'which families have been much incommoded, and our 'peaceable teſtimony diſregarded by the authors of this 'impoſition.

'Edward Wells was ſeized in the ſtreet by a number 'of armed men, and for refuſing to bear arms, or to 'aid and aſſiſt in warlike ſervices, was committed to the 'New Priſon in this city, and confined there about three 'days, by order of General Putnam.

'And for the like refuſal, Thomas Maſterman, Wil-'liam Brown, and William Wayne, were taken from 'their dwellings by an armed company of men, and 'with drum and muſic paraded through the ſtreets for 'a conſiderable time before they were permitted to re-'turn to their habitations.

'Samuel Shaw having been appointed under the pre-'ſent rulers to act in conjunction with their Magiſtrates 'as an Overſeer of the Poor, after a deliberate conſider-'ation of the matter, concluded to decline the office, 'believing it to be inconſiſtent with his own peace of 'mind, and the ſolid advice of Friends at our laſt Year-'ly Meeting. He was fined for refuſing to ſerve, Twen-'ty Pounds, and had his goods diſtrained and taken 'from him to the value of Twenty-eight Pounds.

'William Compton's caſe will cloſe the report we 'have to make, which is ſet forth in the two following 'Minutes of our Monthly Meeting, except that of his 'having been kept cloſe priſoner near ſix weeks, debar-'red from the converſation and advice of his Friends, 'and thereby prevented from manifeſting his innocence 'of the charge brought againſt him, at a time when he 'was threatened with very ſevere uſage, even to the en-'dangering of his life, altho' from aught that has ap-'peared, the authors of this injurious and cruel treat-'ment had not the leaſt grounds therefor.

5th Month 27th, 1777. 'The Committee appointed 'to afford their advice and aſſiſtance to ſuch of our 'brethren as might be brought under ſuffering, having 'had divers meetings with the Overſeers and ſeveral other 'Friends, and taken into their conſideration the ſituation, 'of William Compton, one of our members, who was 'committed to the New Priſon in this city on the 18th 'day of laſt month, by a written order ſigned by Phi-'lip Schuyler, acting in the character of a General and 'commander of the military forces in this city, and 'though repeated applications have been made to him, 'and his promiſe obtained, that William ſhould be en-'larged, having informed Friends that ſo far as had 'come to his knowledge, nothing criminal in the view of 'thoſe who now exerciſe authority in this place, had 'upon examination been found againſt him; yet he is 'ſtill continued in confinement, and there appears freſh 'occaſion for an exerciſe of brotherly care and chriſtian 'ſympathy in his caſe.—After a ſolid deliberation there-'on in this meeting, our Friends John Hunt, Charles 'Weſt, John Parriſh, Samuel Smith, William Cowper, 'William Fiſher, Joſhua Howell, Iſaac Cathrall, and 'Henry Drinker, were appointed to take the ſame un-'der their immediate and religious care, and defired to 'afford ſuch aſſiſtance and help therein as our ſaid friend's 'ſituation may appear to require, and ſhould they appre-'hend it neceſſary, they are at liberty to lay the ſame 'before our Meeting for Sufferings, for their advice in 'this matter, in which our ſociety now is, and may be 'deeply intereſted.

6th Month 24th, 1777. 'The Committee nominated 'laſt month, having ſeveral times met together with ſome 'of our brethren in this city, on the day of their appoint-'ment, and the ſucceeding day, and ſeriouſly conſidered 'the alarming ſtretch of power which had been, and the 'ſeverity which was propoſed to be exerciſed in the caſe 'of William Compton, they concluded it right to de-'monſtrate againſt, and endeavour to prevent ſome very 'arbitrary proceedings, with which he was then threat-'ned, and after diligently purſuing the matter, and per-'ſonally attending an examination which he was ſubject-'ed to, a diſcharge from his confinement was obtained, 'with a certificate that there did not appear the leaſt 'grounds for the charge brought againſt him.'

Philadelphia, 7th month 29th, 1777.

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends of the Northern Diſtrict of Philadelphia, to be held by adjournment this day.

SAMUEL SMITH,
WILLIAM COWPER,
CHARLES WEST,
JOHN PARRISH,
HENRY DRINKER.

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting.

HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year, is Four Hundred and Sixteeen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were fined by the Court, but not yet levied, and their perſons diſcharged from impriſonment.

Extracted from the Minutes of our Quarterly Meeting, held in Rahway, the 18th 8th month, 1777.

By JOHN SHOTWELL, Clerk.

Extract of a letter from General SULLIVAN to CONGRESS, dated Hanover, Auguſt 25, 1777.

'Among the baggage taken on Staten Iſland the 22d inſtant, I find a number of important papers; a copy of three I incloſe for the peruſal of Congreſs. The one from the Yearly Meeting at Spank town, held the 19th inſtant, I think worthy the attention of Congreſs.'

No. 1. Where is Waſhington, what number of men or cannon?

No. 2. Where is Sterling, what number of men and cannon?

No. 3. Where is Sullivan? &c.

No. 4. Where is Dayton and Ogden, what number?

No. 5. Whether there be any troops paſſing or re-paſſing?

No. 6. Intelligence from Albany.

No. 7. Intelligence from Philadelphia.

No. 8. Be very particular about time and place.

Information from JERSEY, 19th Auguſt, 1777.

It is ſaid General Howe landed near the head of Cheſapeak Bay, but cannot learn the particular ſpot nor when.

Waſhington lays in Pennſylvania, about twelve miles from Coryell's Ferry.

Sullivan lays about ſix miles northward of Morris-Town, with about two thouſand men.

Spank town Yearly Meeting.

Intelligence from JERSEY, Sunday, July 28.

I ſaw on their full march ſeven miles from Morris-Town, on the road to Delaware, General Waſhington, General Mulenburgh, General Weeden, with four thouſand men, and General Knox with his train of artillery, conſiſting of fourteen field pieces, and one howitz, ſeventy nine ammunition waggons, and one hundred and thirty baggage waggons; and then proceeding on the road from Hackett's Town to Eaſton, there ſaw on their full march to Delaware, General Stevens and General Scott with four thouſand men and light field pieces, and on the road met twenty-nine flat bottomed boats; and proceeded down to Quibble-Town, where I ſaw General Stirling and General Conway with three thouſand men, and no field pieces. I am informed that General Sullivan has croſſed the North-River, and is bringing up the rear. As to the truth of that, I hope I ſhall be able to inform you in two or three days.

Received Auguſt 1, 1777.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE AUGUST 15, 1780

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
THE

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

TO BE SOLD,
TWO FARMS.

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy three acres of land, forty acres of which is good mowing ground, thirty acres more is sowed with grass seed and will be fit to mow the ensuing year; eighty acres is covered with fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable land, fit for raising all kinds of grain; the whole under compleat fence, (chiefly new rails) and in small enclosures, and well watered: There is on said farm a good dwelling-house two stories high, almost new, a large and commodious new kitchen with a well of good water by the door, a large Dutch barn, new cyder works compleat, smokehouse, barracks, cowsheds, &c. a large apple orchard in full growth, a young apple orchard containing near three hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, a number of peach trees, and a peach nursery that will be fit to plant out next spring. The purchaser may be accommodated with an ample quantity of all kinds of farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. grain and roots for a family, and forage for the stock. N. B. There is cut into proper lengths and piled up on this farm as much good wood as will be sufficient for two years fuel.

The other farm joins this, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered woodland, fifteen acres of it mowing ground, the rest good arable land: There is on it a good farm-house one and a half stories high, has three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a shop and a good English barn, two fine apple orchards which annually produce a large quantity of cyder, a number of peach, cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in February 1778, for seven years, at fifty pounds per year rent, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound to have the whole farm enclosed at the expiration of the lease under a fence of eight rails high with stakes and riders, and the clear land divided into seven fields and under fence of seven rails with stakes and riders. Both farms lie at sixteen miles distance from Brunswick Landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth Town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Somerset County, New Jersey.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Loan Office Certificates, Continental or State money, or Exchanged, for West India goods, or tobacco, several tracts of good land, in Cumberland and Westmoreland counties. Two tracts of said lands, are patented, and lie in the neighbourhood of Chambersburgh. For particulars, enquire at Mrs. Campble's, in Front-street, five doors below Arch street.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Yesterday, on Chesnut Hill, about ten miles from Philadelphia,

A SMALL grey MARE, with a blackish mane and tail; was formerly hurt near the bend of her off hind leg. The owner, on paying charges, may have her again by applying to the subscriber in Germantown by the 20th of August, after which she will be sold to clear the expences.

July 15. JACOB WELKER.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1780.

RAN AWAY,

FROM the Sloop West-Florida, on or about the 12th of July last, a likely NEGRO FELLOW, about twenty eight years of age, named CÆSAR, who is supposed to be lurking about this city, calls himself a free man, he is of a yellow complexion, about five feet eight or nine inches high, was taken at Mobile, by a Continental vessel, about the 20th of April last. Whoever secures him in any goal in the United States of North-America, or to Captain Philip Lyon, in Lombard-street, in this city, shall receive FOUR HUNDRED Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

PHILIP LYON.

July 29, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, in the township of Towamensing, in the county of Philadelphia, in the month of July 1780, a young black COW, branded on both horns with several letters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, or she will be sold to pay the expences, by

LEONARD HENDRICKS.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized to the use of this State: We, the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, consisting of the following messuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joseph Griswold.

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Pistorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford township, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oswald Eve, containing a good dwelling-house, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One lot in Poplar Lane, Fourth-street, Northern Liberties, late Oswald Eve's, containing about 6 acres, with the ruins of a large brick house thereon.

One Lot of Ground in Second-street near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three story House thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling house, &c. thereon.

All which will be sold at the Court House in this city, the thirtieth day of August next: The sale to being at Ten o'Clock.

The terms of sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one-fourth of the purchase money; the remainder to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the house of William M'Mullin, Esq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,]
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,] Agents P. C.

Just came to hand,

A fresh and neat ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold by wholesale only, at a reasonable price, at

JONAS PHILLIPS's *Store*,

In Market-street, near Mr. Dunlap's Printing Office, viz.

CHINTZES and Callicoes, Cotton and Persian Checks, Cambricks, Lawns and Muslins, checked and cotton Handkerchiefs, white Linens, sewing Silks, and twist Tapes broad and narrow, quality Bindings, Breeches Patterns hair plush, Mohair Buttons, women's Gloves, black Modes, men's Hats, Ravens Duck and canvas for light Sails for tents, Russia Duck, Buntings for ships colours, white and blue plain Blankets, Diapers, Spanish Brown, Role Brimstone, and Copperas Rayzers, Door Locks, Guilt Buttons, a few casks of Pot and Pearl ash, and sundry other goods.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1780.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourteenth day of August inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or vessel called the Active, and her cargo, &c. lately commanded by John Rapin, burthen about fifty tons; seized and libelled against by Frederick Phile, Esquire, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

August 7, 1780 ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WHEREAS me and my wife Margaret, have for some time past had several disagreeable quarrels, entirely owing to her misconduct, I am therefore resolved never owing to her misconduct, I am therefore resolved never to have any more connections with her: This is therefore to inform the public not to trust her on my account, as I will never pay any debts contracted by her from this date. MATTHIAS BAXTER.

August 4, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

August 7, 1780.

A Considerable Requisition for the Army, makes it indespensably necessary to call on the Subscribers to the Loan, for an immediate Payment of their third ten per Cent.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT well finished two story brick house, (except the plastering) situate in Southwark, on the west side of Third-street, and next door to Silas Engles; the lot containing in front, eighteen feet, and in depth eighty feet, subject to a ground rent of five pounds per annum. For further particulars, please enquire of Thomas Shute, in Church Alley, who continues selling indigo, by wholesale and retail, and has a new nine inch cable to sell.

THOMAS SHUTE.

TO BE SOLD.

A HEALTHY Negro lad, about eighteen years of age, remarkable for his strength, with an extraordinary character, used to house work, and to take care of horses. Enquire of Capt. George Ord, in Second-street, between South and Shippen street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION and tract of land, situate in New London township, Chester county, near the Cross Roads, about forty five miles from Philadelphia, containing one hundred acres and allowance, five acres of meadow, eight or ten acres of woodland, a log house, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a log barn, garden and orchard, it is under good fence. For terms of sale, apply to Bonsall and Shoemaker's office, in Fourth-street, below Spruce street.

MR. R. WATKINS, who is a native of Virginia, and who lately left that State for St. Eustatia, begs leave to inform the Public, That he is now in that Island, and will take consignments from this as well as the other States on this Continent. Those Gentlemen who please to favor him with their addresses may rely on having the best price for their cargoes, and being furnished with returns agreeable to order on the most reasonable terms they are to be had. The utmost dispatch shall be made also to discharge the vessels without loss of time. If any vessels coming addressed to him should fall into any of the adjacent Islands, he would attend on the shortest notice.

TO BE SOLD

A very Good

PHÆTON & HARNESS.

For terms enquire of Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER

To be LET, and entered on immediately.

A large three story HOUSE four rooms on a floor, with a spacious Cellar, &c. a good stand in Second-street, the corner of Elfreth's Alley. Enquire of JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-street, five doors below the Friend's Meeting, where may be had, a general assortment of books, the finest writing paper, a variety of paper hangings, a quantity of Camphire, Peruvian Bark, Opium, and an assortment of Drugs and Medicines. May be had at the same place, Tanner's Oil, and a very handsome Iron Sign Post.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public in General

THAT she is removed into, and now keeps that noted and commodious Inn, the sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets. She has provided herself with every convenience for the business, and flatters herself that her customers shall not want due attendance.

She will likewise take in horses to keep, and having very convenient stabling for that purpose. Those gentlemen who shall please to send their horses, may depend on having them well taken care of, upon reasonable terms.

SIDNEY PAUL.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1780.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Last Tuesday the 25th instant, in a pasture in this city,

A LARGE black MARE, 15 hands high, has no shoes on, switch tail, and a saddle spot on her back. Whoever has lost said Mare, by applying to J. MITCHELL, Cryer, may know where she is.

From Lewis's New-York Mercury, of July 28th, and Rivington's Royal Gazette, of Auguſt 2d, 1780.

Anſwer from the King of France to the Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

"THE war in which the King is engaged having no other object than the attachment of his Majeſty to the freedom of the ſeas, he could not but with the trueſt ſatisfaction ſee the Empreſs of Ruſſia adopt the ſame principle, and reſolve to maintain it. That which her Imperial Majeſty claims from the belligerent powers is no other than the rules already preſcribed to the French marine, the execution of which is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

"The liberty of neutral veſſels, reſtrained only in a few caſes, is the direct conſequence of neutral right, the ſafeguard of all nations, and the relief even of thoſe at war. The King has been deſirous not only to procure a freedom of navigation to the ſubjects of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, but to thoſe of all the ſtates who hold their neutrality, and that upon the ſame conditions as are announced in the treaty to which his Majeſty this day anſwers.

"His Majeſty thought he had taken a great ſtep for the general good, and prepared a glorious epocha for his reign, by fixing by his example the rights which every belligerent power may and ought to acknowledge to be due to neutral veſſels. His hopes have not been deceived, as the Empreſs, in avowing the ſtricteſt neutrality, has declared in favour of a ſyſtem which the King is ſupporting at the price of his people's blood, and that her Majeſty adopts the ſame rights as he would wiſh to make the baſis of the maritime code.

"If freſh orders were neceſſary to prevent the veſſels of her Imperial Majeſty from being diſturbed in their navigation by the ſubjects of the King, his Majeſty would immediately give them, but the Empreſs will no doubt be ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty in the regulations he has publiſhed. They do not hold by circumſtances only, but they are founded on the right of nations, and quite ſuitable to a Prince who finds the happineſs of his own kingdom in that of the general proſperity. The King wiſhes her Imperial Majeſty would add to the means ſhe has fixed to determine what merchandizes are reckoned contraband in time of war, preciſe rules in the form of the ſea papers with which the Ruſſian ſhips will be furniſhed.

"With this precaution, his Majeſty is aſſured nothing will happen to make him regret they having put the Ruſſian navigators on as advantageous a footing as can be in time of war. Happy circumſtances have more than once occurred to prove to the two Courts how important it is for them to explain themſelves freely relative to their reſpective intereſts.

"His Majeſty is very happy to have explained his way of thinking to her Imperial Majeſty upon ſo intereſting a point for Ruſſia and the trading powers of Europe. He the more ſincerely applauds the principles and views of the Empreſs, as his Majeſty partakes of the ſame ſentiments which have brought her Majeſty to adopt thoſe meaſures which muſt be to the advantage of her own ſubjects and all other nations."

Verſailles, April 25, 1780.

Propoſals for a GENERAL PACIFICATION, *by Dr.* TUCKER, *the Dean of Glouceſter, April* 1780.

ALL the powers at war are heartily ſick of the imprudent parts they have taken. This aſſertion needs no proof; nay, it is evident that they would gladly recede from moſt of thoſe meaſures they have ſo inconſiderately adopted, provided ways and means could be found for doing it with a ſalvo, to what they call their honour; —I ſay honour.——For as to any profit or advantage, which could be derived from contests, (wherein the moſt ſucceſsful are only knocking their own cuſtomers on the head) all of them are now convinced by dear-bought experience, that all have been in the wrong. Therefore the propoſals for terminating the preſent unhappy differences, muſt be ſuch, as are not altogether inconſiſtent with the thing called honour. On this ground the author has the following propoſals humbly to offer to thoſe of every nation, whom it may concern (not as what he himſelf can recommend as the wiſeſt and beſt, but) as the moſt feaſible, as the leaſt repugnant to the obſtinate prejudices of mankind, and therefore the likelieſt to be accepted by each of the contending parties. For whilſt all are worſhipping that vain idol, NATIONAL GLORY, inſtead of purſuing their true and laſting intereſts; perhaps nothing much better could be propoſed, with any proſpect of ſucceſs.

Propoſed therefore to the *Engliſh*, *Americans*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, now at war.

1. That Great-Britain ſhall retain Newfoundland, with the deſert coaſts of Labradore, alſo Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the country bordering on the Bay of Fundy, as far as the bay and river of Penobſcot.

2. That all the country from Penobſcot river to the river of Connecticut containing almoſt the four populous Provinces of New England, ſhall be ceded to the Americans.

3. That all the country from the Connecticut, to the river Delaware, containing the whole of New York, Long Iſland, and the Jerſeys, with ſome parts of two other Provinces indenting with them, ſhall return to Great Britain.

4. That all the country from the Delaware to the northern boundary of South-Carolina, containing the greateſt part of Pennſylvania, all Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, ſhall be ceded to the Americans.

5. That all the country from the northern boundary of South Carolina to the extreme point of the Eaſtern Florida, containing three whole Provinces, ſhall be retained by Great-Britain.

6. That Weſt Florida, chiefly barren ſand; and the fortreſs of Gibraltar (totally uſeleſs) ſhall be ceded to Spain, in order to ſatisfy the PUNTO of that nation, and that the Spaniards ſhall give Porto Rico in exchange—an iſland, on which they ſeem to ſet no value, and which indeed is of no uſe to them, though large in itſelf, ſtored with good ports, well ſituated, and capable in the hands of the Engliſh, of great improvement.

7. Laſtly, that the Engliſh ſhall give up the conqueſts they have made on the French in the Eaſt-Indies; who ſhall do the like to the Engliſh in the Weſt Indies.

The point of honour, and national reputation being thus attended to on all ſides, as far as the caſe will permit, there is but one objection of real weight which can be made to this plan, reſpecting Great Britain. But alas! it is of ſuch a nature, as will probably defeat the whole deſign. The ſcheme has too little of a dirty job, and too much of public virtue, and is by far too honeſt, to be cordially reliſhed either by the ſubalterns in Adminiſtration, or the leaders in oppoſition. It has been our misfortune, and will if perſiſted in, become our ruin, to aim at things which are incompatible. Unhappily for us, we are continually wiſhing to be a nation of heroes, and a nation of traders and mechanics at the ſame time. We expect to give laws to all the world, eſpecially at ſea, and yet to be conſidered by this world as a quiet, harmleſs, and unoffending people. All parties among us concur in this fatal miſtake, therefore all are now ſurprized to find, that the honours of war, and the ſweets of peace, —the glories of conqueſts, and the rewards of induſtry, —the diſſipation of a vaſt, ſcattered, unwieldy empire, and the œconomy of a moderate, compact ſtate, cannot be made to unite together. Surely we ought to have known long ago, that theſe things are incompatible; for they are obvious truths. Had we been content with the portion of riches and honour, which national honeſty, induſtry, dexterity, ingenuity, and frugality, could have procured for us, without looking any further, we had not been brought to our preſent condition. What then have we to do, but to untread the wrong ſteps we have taken? We have no other good choice to make; and yet alas! we will try every other experiment rather than adopt this, the only proper one.

From the MORNING POST.

The QUESTION ſtated with IRELAND.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR RICHARD JOHNSON's motion in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland for the repeal of thoſe laws which lead to the great queſtion of Poyning's act, having been poſtponed till after their aſſizes, in order to take the ſenſe of the people upon it, nothing can be more immediately neceſſary in both kingdoms, than to conſider the conſequences likely to flow from the preſent ſtate of affairs. There is but one tendency that the preſent deſigns manifeſtly have, which is to diſſolve every band of union between Great Britain and Ireland, further than paying obedience to the ſame Sovereign. The conſequences of this are not ſurely underſtood; the Iriſh, with a free trade to all the world, will have connections with all the world and conſequently diſputes, jealouſies, bickerings, and quarrels in all foreign countries. Are we to fight with our fleets and armies the battles of that country, as we have done thoſe of America, for no better reward? If the projects now in agitation are fully matured, we ſhall have no more to do with Ireland than we have with Hanover; for Ireland moſt manifeſtly will no longer be part and parcel of the imperial crown of Great-Britain.

MARTINICO, June 15.

An account of the three engagements on the 17th of April, and the 15th and 19th of May, between our fleet, commanded by M. the Count de Guichen, and that of the Engliſh, under the command of Admiral Rodney.

THE King's fleet ſailed from Fort-Royal on the 13th of April, conſiſting of 22 ſhips of the line, 4 frigates, 2 advice boats, and a cutter; the Marquis de Bouille embarked on board the Couronne, to concert with the Count de Guichen, on the operations which circumſtances might give riſe to, and for which 4000 land forces had been put on board. The firſt deſign was to get to windward of this iſland, through the channel of Dominique, and to provoke the enemy to battle. The calms, currents and winds, prevented us from getting through the channel, till the 15th in the evening, when the frigate Iphiginie made a ſignal, that the Engliſh fleet was to windward; our van rallied in the night; the 16th was ſpent in different manœuvres, to collect into the body of the fleet, thoſe ſhips, which by calms or currents had fallen to leward, to get into the line of battle, and to work up, in order to approach the enemy's fleet, which was 4 leagues to windward. The Count de Sade, Commander of the White and Blue ſquadron, who formed the van in natural order, and the Count de Graſſe, who commanded the Blue ſquadron, were charged with the manœuvres of their diviſion. The frigates were ordered to work up to windward as far as they could in the night, in order to obſerve the enemy's motions. At nine o'clock the Courageuſe made a ſignal, that the Engliſh fleet was making for our rear, the General made us tack about immediately, with the tacks to larboard, like the enemy. As ſoon as they perceived this manœuvre, they again took their ſtarboard tacks on board. Soon after, we ſaw their fleet in order of battle cloſe to the wind, at the diſtance of three cannon ſhot to windward. The 17th from day light we were making manœuvres, correſponding with thoſe of the enemy. The vigilance of our General, rendered all their artifices uſeleſs. The two fleets were then nine leagues weſt of the ſouth end of Dominique. At a quarter paſt one o'clock, the action began in the van, and ſoon became general; we were then on the ſtarboard tack in an inverted order, the Blue ſquadron forming the van. At three quarters after one, the van ſhip of Admiral Rodney, having come up, and all the ſhips of his rear ſucceſſively, we judged that his deſign was to ſhut up our rear, and cut it off, in caſe our centre continued to make ſail to cut off his van, which fought edging away from us. The Count de Guichen could not doubt of it, when he ſaw the Engliſh Admiral himſelf with his foreſail looſe, come up followed by 7 ſhips, he ſoon made the ſignal to tack luff for luff in order to cut him off; but ſcarce was this movement begun, when Mr. Rodney and the ſhips with him, went again upon their former tacks, which obliged us to get into the line of battle again on the ſtarboard tack. The ſmoak undoubtedly prevented our rear from ſeeing the laſt ſignal of counter orders, and the following one, ſince having obeyed the ſignal of tacking luff for luff, it continued for ſome time to run upon the other tack. The greater part of the ſhips of the van were fallen to leward, by obſerving the ſignal. The Count de Guichen, in order to reform the line of battle readily, made the ſignal for diſregarding their poſts; but, before it was formed again, the Engliſh who had tacked their lower ſails, and kept cloſe with the wind under the fire of the Fendant, the Couronne; the Palmier and the Indien had advanced very much to the windward, when the Robuſte and Sphynx, having preſently put about, placed themſelves in front of the Fendant, in the room of thoſe which had fallen to leward.

It appeared from the enemy's manœuvres, that their deſign was to attack only the weakeſt parts of our line; they had formed ſeveral knots of their ſtrongeſt ſhips, who kept as much as poſſible oppoſite to our ſixty four's. The Princeſs Royal, of 90 guns, declined engaging the Robuſte, and turned all her force againſt the Artheſien, one of our weakeſt ſhips, who did her a great deal more miſchief than ſhe received. Admiral Rodney himſelf lay but a very ſhort time along ſide of the Couronne, and all his manœuvres made us believe that he was afraid of the approach of our centre; he and his two conſorts ſeemed determined on engaging the Deſtin and Vengeur, who received him as an Admiral, and complimented him with the broadſide firing.

At the inſtant the battle was moſt lively, we thought we ſaw a great deal of confuſion on board the Sandwich; it appeared to us that Admiral Rodney's flag had been taken down, and that he was going into another ſhip; but were not miſtaken, ſome time after we ſaw his flag hoiſted on board the Conqueror; we judged at the time, that the Sandwich had received conſiderable damage, and this has ſince been confirmed by the accounts of the Engliſh themſelves. At the ſame inſtant, one of her topmaſts fell down, fire appeared on board, and the ſhots ſhe had received between wind and water, endangered her ſinking. All the other veſſels of their fleet, were a good deal worſe treated than ours, in their maſts and rigging; but the lateneſs of the day, and the advantage of the wind, which they had preſerved, favoured their retreat, and prevented us from completing the victory.

The 18th we were employed in repairing, and the 19th having no knowledge of the enemy, we were ordered for Gaudaloupe, which was very near, where we landed our ſick and wounded without anchoring. The 20th, at day break, the Engliſh appeared in the S. S. W. at about 5 leagues diſtance, the General ordered immediately the boats on board, and we manœuvred in order to preſerve the wind. The 21ſt at 8 in the morning, we ſaw them S. 1-4 S. W. Our fleet made ſeveral tacks in order to keep to windward; at half paſt three, our van began to feel the effects of a calm. The Count de Guichen made a ſignal to tack, which the Solitani could not bring to, a flat calm. The Engliſh fleet bearing down upon him by means of a breeze at S. W. we tacked again in order to protect her, and joined her at 8 in the evening. The Engliſh who were not more than 2 guns ſhot diſtant, went away immediately. This day gave them the advantage of the wind. The 22d at 7 in the morning, we ſaw them in the horizon; at 8 o'clock they were out of ſight. Our General having then no longer any hopes of gaining the wind in this poſition, aſſembled all the general officers, to take their opinions; it was determined to ſail away.

The 8th of May at 10 in the morning, we were at the entrance of the channel of St. Lucia, the Ceres frigate who had been out to reconnoitre, made the ſignal for ſeeing them in the S. W. from this to the 15th the end of all our manœuvres was to keep the wind, to draw the enemy to windward off Martinico, to avail ourſelves of their miſtakes and to fight them with advantage: The manœuvres of Admiral Rodney, on the contrary, tended to get to windward and avoid fighting. When ever we came near him, he advanced his van, and formed the line of battle on the oppoſite tack to ours, but always in ſuch a manner that when we were within a gun ſhot and a half, there was not daylight enough to engage. In the night he ſtood large, ſo that the next day we were obliged to make a long manœuvre, without being more advanced, or if we were too much to the ſouth, the whole day was ſpent in running to the north, and the Engliſh who would not ſeem to avoid us, went upon the ſame tack. While we admire the maſterly manœuvres of our General, we cannot reſtrain ourſelves from doing juſtice to thoſe of Admiral Rodney, which were all well conceived and deſtrouſly executed except one, of which we ſhould have taken the advantage, had it not been for a calm in the critical minute.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, we had almoſt joined the enemy's van, when the wind ſhifted to the ſouth, with guſts, which obliged us to ſhut our lower ports. The Engliſh, deſirous of rendering this change advantageous to them, by gaining the wind, tacked their rear by countermarch, which obliged us to tack checkerwiſe. But at five o'clock the wind having returned to S. E. the Count made a ſignal for re tacking and forming the line, with the tacks to leeward, in natural order, without having any regard to their poſts, becauſe the change of wind had deranged the checker. This order of battle was very well formed, and pretended a front to the enemy which forced them to advance by a ſucceſſive motion, in order to extend us to the leeward. The action began at ſeven in the evening, the van ſhip of the enemy being only within a quarter of a gun ſhot: It laſted only an hour. Our General ordered the veſſels before him to tack about by countermarch with the wind ahead, in order to file off a ſecond time on the enemies, in caſe they ſhould offer to charge our rear on our putting about, but having perceived this manœuvre, they ſailed off, leaving no doubt of a night engagement, and thus we preſerved the advantage of the wind. The Engliſh ran all night on the oppoſite tack to ours.

On the 16th at day break, we could ſcarce obſerve ſome of their frigates, by whoſe manœuvres we found that their fleet was to leeward, and was making for one of their Colonies. Our General took immediately the head of the Royal fleet, and about ſix o'clock P. M. he arrived to W. in the order of march of convoys, all his ſhips being formed in one line. Between eleven and twelve in the night the frigates of our van gave ſignal of the enemy, who immediately ſhifted their tacks to the larboard ſide. At twelve we ſaw them a league from us to leeward. The 17th and 18th were employed in manœuvres equally maſterly on both ſides, ours tending always to bring on an engagement, and thoſe of the Engliſh to avoid it, without diſhonouring the Britiſh flag, by an evident flight. On the 19th, Admiral de Guichen ſeeing that the enemy's

Best possible image.

fleet, which was a little to leeward of us, kept close to the wind with crowded sails, in order to get to our wind ward, gave orders to tack about, and came to an order of battle, with the tacks to leeward in an inverted order, in order to attack the English with opposite sides. About half an hour past two the enemy being too far engaged to decline the battle, our General made signal to the Kings fleet, to use all their efforts against the van of the English, as soon as our van ships should have got above theirs. The fight began at a quarter past three. Admiral Rodney admiring to pass to our leeward, the whole line filled immediately. At four o'clock our van ships having fallen much to leeward in order to fight closer, and the others having followed them, the General made them a signal to keep the wind, to rally and form checkerwise that the whole fleet might be to the windward of the enemy, in case they should attack about to fall on our rear. At three quarters past four several of their ships having tacked about, and falling with crowded sails on the weakest of ours, who maintained the fight, our main body came again to the order of battle, with the tacks to windward. The blue squadron followed the same manœuvre, and posted themselves in a line with the main body; and the white and blue continued in its same direction to take the rear of the fleet. This movement was scarce executed, that nine English ships, which had already tacked about hastened to rally and join their main body.

At half after five, our fleet presented itself again in good order, wishing ardently for the combat, but the day was too far advanced, and it was impossible to re-engage the action. The two armies passed the night within a gun shot and a half from one another, we waited with the greatest impatience for the moment when we could complete the defeat of the enemies; but they were too sensible of the superiority which the two former engagements and the indefatigable ardor of our crews gave us over them. On the 20th at day break they ran large with small sails. The morning was employed in giving the General an account of the situation of all the ships. At 8 he made a signal to come to an order of battle, but the English having put to the opposite side, and our fleet having only three days water, it was not thought fit to pursue them, and at half past three P. M. they disappeared.

On the 21st at seven in the morning, we made for Fort Royal, where we arrived on the 22d, some of our ships had been somewhat damaged in their masts and rigging, but nothing less than those of the enemy, and especially the ship which put in the carnage of St Lucia to rest. No ship of ours has received any damage in the action of the 15th, whilst the van of the English suffered considerably; they had 21 ships in the first action, and 22 in the two last ones, having been reinforced by the Triumph of 74, and two decked ships; and a superior number of seventy four's, gave them the advantage of strength. Our fleet was composed in the three actions of 22 ships of war, the Dauphin Royal which joined after that of the 17th of April, added nothing to our number, because the Triton not having stability enough to be able to make use of her lower battery with the advantage of the wind, was not put in line in the last actions.

The Captains of ships, the commanding Officers of corps, the Officers of the marine and land forces, all animated with the same spirit and sentiments, have all equally contributed to the glory of the King's arms: There is no one but has filled the duties of his station as becomes an excellent officer: The soldiers and sailors, filled with a noble emulation, have strove to give constant proofs of firmness and bravery in the three actions. But the misfortunes that attend war, always embitter the public joy by the tears which the greatest advantages cannot repair. Our country cannot enjoy her triumphs without a mixture of sorrow, when she must lose such subjects as the eldest son of Mr. de Guichen, a Lieutenant of the royal navy, and the Comte de Seguin, Colonel of the regiment of Martinique: those two officers possest in an eminent degree the virtues and the talents of their profession. Although we regret them in a particular manner, we are not insensible to the loss of the land and sea officers, and to many other brave men who died in the support of the honor of the French flag; it amounts to 130 men in the marine, and 59 in the land forces; the number of the wounded is about 600.

If the English were really possest of that sincerity which they affect, they would frankly acknowledge that in the only action of the 17th of April, they have lost more men than we have in the three battles; they would plainly say that they expected to find in our royal marine a less intrepid and active adversary, they would acknowledge that the King's fleet was always disposed to fight them, and that notwithstanding the movements which they have made to save the honor of the British flag; they have in fact never accepted our *gallant* invitations, but when they have been forced to it by their position and the superiority of our manœuvres, they would above all things do justice to the superior talents of our Commander. But these acknowledgments would cost their *pride* too dear; it is enough that they be *conscious* of what they have not the generosity to own.

BOSTON, July 24.

TUESDAY last arrived here a cartel from New-York, with 174 prisoners.

Wednesday arrived here the privateer ship Viper, Capt. Williams, after a short cruize, in which she captured a schooner, as formerly mentioned, and a privateer brigantine, from Halifax, partly owned by Benjamin Mulberry Holmes, formerly of this town; she mounts 16 guns, and was designed to cruize in our bay. The above brig arrived here last Thursday.

We hear from Pawnalborough, that about ten days ago a party of Tories surrounded the house of ——— Cushing, Esq; Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, in the night, took him out of bed, and carried him off to the enemy.

Last Monday arrived at Portsmouth a prize brig from Cork, bound to Newfoundland, laden with provisions, taken by the Humburgh of that port.

July 27. Yesterday afternoon arrived here a schooner in 33 days from Cadiz, the Master of which informs, That a capital fleet of French and Spaniards, consisting of 53 sail, lay in Cadiz Bay, ready for sailing at an hour's notice, their destination unknown.

July 31. Last Saturday returned from a cruize the privateer ship Mifflin, Capt Babcock, having taken several prizes, as mentioned some time since.

Yesterday arrived the brig ———, Capt. Somes, in ten days passage from Statia.

A prize snow arrived at Salem yesterday, said to be very valuable, taken by a letter of marque from that port.

Capt. Tyler arrived here last Wednesday, in a short passage from Martinico, who brings the following important intelligence, viz.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, to the Hon. Board of War of this State, dated July 8, 1780

"A fleet of 23 French ships of the line, with 2000 troops on board, in company with 9 Spanish capital ships, are gone from Fort Royal to Guadaloupe, to join a body of 12,000 Spanish troops on that island. It is thought they intend to make a descent on St. Christophers, where there is a large fleet of outward bound merchantmen, that have compleated their cargoes, and ready to sail for Europe."

Friday last arrived here a cartel from Halifax, with a number of American prisoners. By this vessel we learn, that a packet had arrived there from New York, in consequence of which, the Robust of 64 guns, and a number of other ships of war, had sailed for New York. The Delight sloop of war of 16 six pounders, being the only vessel of force, that was to remain there.

NEW-LONDON, July 21.

Last Sunday night Capt. Whitney, in a sloop which lately sailed from this port, with a valuable cargo on freight, was taken from a wharf at Mill River, in Fairfield, by a whale-boat, and carried off, with part of the cargo.

The privateer sloop American Revenue, Capt. Jagger, is captured by the enemy, and carried to New-York.

NEWPORT, July 22.

Last Wednesday evening departed this life, in the 78th year of his age, JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; late Governor of this State.

Last Monday died here M. de VELERNAIS, first Lieutenant of the Hermoine frigate, of the wounds he received in her late engagement with the British frigate the Iris. On Tuesday his remains were interred with military honors, &c.

29. Last Monday arrived in this town the Marquis de la FAYETTE, from Head Quarters.

On Monday last the Hon. General Assembly presented Addresses to their Excellencies the French General and Admiral, to which they were pleased to return very friendly and polite answers.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.

Thursday last the letter of Marque Sloop Happy Return, Capt. Holloway arrived here, in 17 days from St. Eustatia. He informs, that 32 sail of the line (French and Spanish) were at Martinico and Gaudaloupe, with a large number of transports, having on board 12,000 land forces, bound on an expedition against St Kitts; and that many families had removed, and were removing, from St Kitts to St. Eustatia.

Sunday last a small privateer schooner, mounting six carriage guns, arrived here, prize to General Washington, Capt Monro, of this port. She was fitted at Bermuda, and was one of the infamous Guttridge's fleet.

And on Thursday the Washington arrived from a Cruize. She was chased off Rhode-Island by two of the enemy's frigates, which she out-sailed.

Last Sunday a body of French troops, which lately arrived at Boston, passed through this town, in their way to Newport.

Early yesterday morning the Air-Furnace in this town took fire, and was consumed.

NEW-HAVEN, August 3.

Saturday se'nnight, in the morning, a small privateer from New-York, run in under Compo shore, and took off about 20 head of cattle. It is said, a guard of six men were surprized while asleep, and all taken off. Seven or eight of the inhabitants were captured at the same time, but released.

Saturday last came to town nine sailors, who deserted from one of the British frigates, which went up the sound, mentioned in our last. They left the frigate at Huntington, and came off in a barge, which they disposed of at the west ward. Two or three of them are Americans, taken at the battle of Bunker-hill, and compelled into the service, where they continued till they escaped as above.

Another deserter who came in the fleet from New-York, to Huntington, says the Blond frigate of 32 guns, was stranded in Hell Gate, the guns, stores, and men saved, but the vessel lost.

CHATHAM, August 9.

Certain intelligence having been received, that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntington bay, on his way to Rhode Island, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, his Excellency General Washington marched from his camp at Peackness the 29th of July, and crossed the North river the 31st, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of Major General Howe. His Excellency had resolved, in case the enemy should continue their course to Rhode-Island, to march immediately to New York and attack it. All the necessary preparations were made for this purpose, when intelligence arrived, that the enemy had put back the 31st instant. It is to be regretted, that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them and they could have met with nothing but disgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reason to expect, from the number and spirit of our troops, the most decisive and glorious success. Sir Henry no doubt relinquished his project, in consequence of this movement of our army; and it must be confessed, that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army crossed the river having ceased, the whole repassed the 4th instant, and are marching towards Doob's ferry, in prosecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

The following, we are told, are the vessels that composed Admiral Graves's squadron, viz. the London, Bedford, Royal Oak, Prudent, America, and Shrewsbury, with the Amphetrite frigate.

Last week a party from Staten-Island took off Doctor Bloomfield, of Woodbridge.

Last week a party of our troops took, near the English neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light horse, and killed one of their riders.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

Last Sunday was sent into this river, by the privateers Fair American Hoker and Enterprize, the Mercury packet, Capt Dillon, in seven weeks and four days from Falmouth, in which came passengers, Capt Campbell of the 44th regt Capt. Murcot of the 82d Captain Lyman of the Prince of Wales's regt. Capt Murray of Wentworth's dragoons, Capt. Wallop of Knyphausen's regt and Capt Landen of a letter of marque, with Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Anderson and three servants

We hear that Council have appointed Colonel Jacob Morgan junior, Superintendant of the Commissioners for purchasing provisions and forage for the army, and of the Waggon Masters in this State.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Boston, dated July 26, 1780.

"It gives me pleasure that Congress have done so much justice, in fixing the value of the Loan Office Certificates. They are all laid up for better times. As the interest is to be continued on Europe, they are the best property a man of fortune can lay up. Goods are sell greatly, since the arrival of the French fleet and army. Paper money is scarcer than ever gold or silver was the present exchange sixty-five for one. Every body complains for the want of money. Our taxes are very heavy. Our merchantmen and prizes come in very plenty. One ship has taken three Quebecmen at the foot of the invoice of one of the three amounts to 80,cool. sterl."

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-sixth day of August inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or vessel called the Gloucester, burthen about 100 tons, and her cargo, lately commanded by William Stokes, taken at sea, on her late intended voyage from the island of Madeira to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against by Stephen Decatur, and Roger Kaighn, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

August 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from a Pasture, the corner of Seventh and Race street, a large fun burnt black CHAIR HORSE, 10 years old, 16 hands high, a natural trotter, with a bald face, and one white foot, his hip and rump bones pretty high, his shoulder bruised with the saddle, and all fore feet have the marks of a hopple; one of his fore feet much cut with the shoe. The above reward, and reasonable charges will be paid for taking up the said Horse, by

RICHARD WELLS, in Arch street.

FOR SALE,
A CHAIR and HARNESS.
Enquire of the Printer.

WAS TAKEN UP,

The 19th of July,

A DARK bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high with a small star in his forehead, several saddle marks on his back, on both sides, and is branded on the near buttock with some letter, but so dull that it can't be known; he has a long switch tail, and black mane, with no shoes on. Any person that has lost said Horse are desired to apply to MICHAEL RAIGNBOW, in Moyamensing township, near Jacob Wetman's.

A QUANTITY of good OLD

Cyder and Cyder Royal,

TO BE SOLD BY

MARMADUKE COOPER,

Living two miles from Cooper's Ferry, on the great road to Haddonfield, in West New-Jersey.

N.B. A likely NEGRO LAD, who has been to sea as a Cook, to be hired for the term of five years. Enquire as above.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT three-story BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Elfrith's Alley, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia; having three rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole; together with a convenient back store, in an excellent stand for business. For terms apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant three-story brick House, Piazza and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, situate on the corner of Fourth and Spruce-streets, now in the tenure of Mr. George Meade: The house is 22 feet front by 31 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, with excellent garrets; the piazza and kitchen are large and commodious, three stories high each, a pump of good water just by the kitchen door; the lot is 22 feet front by 100 feet deep; subject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds in specie per annum. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living just below the New-Market in Second-street.

JOHN SMITH.

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IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a generous Subscription hath been entered into, by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of raising recruits to fill the Pennsylvania line: WE do hereby declare, that a bounty of three Half Johannesses, a compleat suit of cloaths, and two hundred acres of land, will be given to every able bodied man, not under 18, nor above 45 years of age, (except deserters, prisoners of war of every kind, or seamen) who will voluntary enlist to serve during the war. All Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia, and other well-disposed persons, are hereby requested to use their utmost influence, in their several districts, to encourage and promote the design aforesaid, and shall for their trouble in so doing, receive two hundred dollars for every recruit that shall pass muster, if delivered to Colonel Nicola, at the barracks, in this city, who will also pay the bounty.

And as it is probable that there are many deserters from the Pennsylvania line lurking about in this city, and in divers parts of the country, any persons therefore who will apprehend such deserters, shall, upon delivering them at the barracks to Col. Nicola, receive One Half Johannes, or the exchange, at sixty, in Continental money, together with all reasonable charges.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Those gentlemen in the city, who have subscribed towards recruiting the Pennsylvania line, are desired to pay to David Rittenhouse, Esquire, State Treasurer, ten per cent. of their subscription, and as much more as is convenient to them.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Ross, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, all late of the City of Philadelphia, have in due course of Law been forfeited and seized to the use of this State.

WE the Subscribers Agents for the said City, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Estates of the said Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Ross, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the said City, consisting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three story Brick Messuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, situate on the east side of Water-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry streets, containing in breadth on Water-street, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the south side thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the south side to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (opposite to the above described Messuage and Lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenemen (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water street, and a Stable and Coach House on Front-street, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north side thereof, and extending from Water street to Front street; also in tenure of the said Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennsylvania Currency, issuing out of a large Lot of Ground at the north west corner of Second and High-streets, and payable from Richard Parker's Estate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joseph Johnson's Estate and John Drinker; all late the Estate of Samuel Shoemaker, in Fee Simple.

No. 4. A three story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of High-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the east side thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Bastian Woolley.

No 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spanish Silver Milled Dollars and one third of a Dollar, issuing out of a Lot on the south side of High-street near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spanish Silver Milled Dollars and a half each, issuing out of two Lots of Ground, on the east side of Fourth-street between Sassafras and Mulberry streets, in tenure of George Knorr, and William Warner; all late the Estate of Samuel Shoemaker during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street and east side of Fifth-street, containing in breadth (on Walnut-street) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weston.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, (adjoining the above described Lot) containing in breadth 14 feet three inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freesman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above described Tenement and Lot, containing in breadth 14 feet, 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Fifth street, adjoining the back ends of the above described three Lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the last above described Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one story frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly rents of 100l. Pennsylvania Currency each, issuing out of two Lots of Ground on the west side of Second-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, one of them in tenure of David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Col. Isaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the estate of the said Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two story Brick Messuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the Ferry is kept) on the north side of Mulberry-street, containing in breadth east and west 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and south 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the estate of the said William Austin.

No. 16. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches, late the estate of the said Isaac Allen.

No. 17. A three story Brick Messuage, Bake House, Stable and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Front street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, Joyner, late the estate of the said George Knapper.

No. 18. A three story Brick Messuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north-east side of Dock-street, between Third and Walnut-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, subject to a ground-rent of Six Pounds per annum, late the estate of the said David Jones.

No. 19. A three story Brick Messuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-street to Dock-street, being on the north side, 111 feet, and on the south side 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Esq; late the estate of the said John Henderson.

No. 20. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second streets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the west side thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the estate of the said William Ross; subject to a ground-rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two story Frame Carpenter's Workshop and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Pine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-street to Union-street, 160 feet, late the estate of the said William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Lumbard-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-House, Stables and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, between Lombard and South streets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-street, subject to a ground-rent of 46 Spanish Pistols per annum; also late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 24. A three story Brick Messuage and lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Sassafras street, adjoining the house formerly occupied by John Parrock, late the estate of the said John Parrock.

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-House in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of August next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money, and the remainder thereof within one month after sale, on failure thereof the premises in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited, and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

DESERTED

On the night of the 23d instant,

GEORGE M'DANIEL, one of the draughts from Pennsylvania, attached to the 7th regt. and had on him when he went off, a white hunting shirt and overalls; was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania; about 22 years of age, red hair, fair complexion, about five feet, eight inches high, slim made. Whoever takes up and secures said M'DANIEL, so that the regiment may have him again, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars and all reasonable charges, paid by James Parr, Major, commanding said regiment.

Camp, Sottoway,
July 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME CHARIOT, with one set of HARNESS; or swapped for a PHAETON. Enquire of JOHN BROWN, in Front-street, a little above Poole's Bridge, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

AN Advertisement having been published the 25th inst. in Mr. Dunlap's Paper, by the Agents for forfeited Estates in the city of Philadelphia, proclaiming that on the 28th of August, they intended to sell by Public Auction, among other Estates, "two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennsylvania Currency each, issuing out of two Lots of Ground on the west side of Second-street between Sassafras and Mulberry street, one of them in the tenure of David Schaffer, and the other in the tenure of Colonel Isaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, late the Estate of Andrew Allen."

The case stands briefly thus.—The subscribers hold the premises under two different deeds from Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, both dated the 22d of August, 1770, each Lot subject to a yearly ground rent of 266 and 1-3 Spanish Silver Dollars for ever. Provided, that if either of the owners or tenants of the said two Lots, should at any time within the space of ten years from the date of the said deed, pay or tender to the said Andrew Allen, his heirs or assigns, 5333 and 1-3 such Dollars as aforesaid, besides the arrearages then due, the ground rent should become extinct.

In April, 1779, Col. Melcher, eldest son of Leonard Melcher, deceased, on behalf of himself and his brothers and sisters, (two of whom were minors) offered to the said Agents the stipulated sum for extinguishing that ground rent in Continental Money, and upon the Agents refusing to take it in lieu of Silver, the Colonel by petition complained to the Supreme Court, and the Court considering the said petition, decreed on the 7th day of April, 1779, in the words following, viz. that "the Representatives of the said Leonard Melcher are intitled to extinguish the ground rent aforesaid, by paying to the Agents for forfeited Estates of persons attainted of High Treason in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, the sum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars, in the lawful Currency of this Commonwealth, together with such arrearages of ground rent in the said Currency as shall be due for the Lot aforesaid, at the time of payment of the said sum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars in like manner as if the said ground rent had been reserved and made payable in the said Currency of this Commonwealth, by which the said Agents for forfeited Estates are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

After obtaining this decree of the Supreme Court the Agents to whom it was delivered, still refused to take the Continental and State money in lieu of Silver, until the month of September next following, the said David Schaffer, owner of one of the said Lots, and the said Isaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, to whom in the division and settlement of their said Father's Estate, the other Lot was conveyed, made a formal tender to the Agents of the redemption money and arrearages of rent due, in such money, as by the Act of General Assembly was declared to be the Currency of this State, and the said Agents severally and jointly refused to accept thereof, a few days after the tender was made and refusal given, the said David Schaffer, Isaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, did pay according to Law, to Isaac Snowden, Esq. Treasurer of the State tax, each of them two thirds of the money by them respectively tendered to the Agents, and took the Treasurer's receipts.

The 10th October, the subscribers presented a respectful memorial to the President in Council, setting forth the case as it is herein before stated, together with their title, deeds, the decree of the Supreme Court, the account of rent due to the said Allen's estate, and the receipts of the said Treasurer, praying that an Act might be made in the name of the Supreme Executive Council, for extinguishing the rent charged on the estates of the memorialists.—This memorial, the deeds and other papers were delivered to the Secretary the 10th of October, remained with the Council full four months, until on the 11th day of February it was considered and dismissed by the following resolve:

"Resolved, That reasonable legal doubts having arisen "to the said tender, as also to the jurisdiction of the "Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth being a creditor and not a debtor. And upon enquiry it being found that it has not been the practice "upon the Act of Assembly, to extinguish redeemable ground rents as prayed by this petition, the same "be dismissed, and the parties be left to their remedy "at law."

Upon this occasion, the subscribers find it proper, publicly to make known and declare, that under the Laws of this Commonwealth, by the authority, and agreeable to the decree of the Judges of the Supreme Court, they themselves have already purchased the said two ground rents, and paid the same into the Treasury as herein before stated; and therefore do forewarn all persons of purchasing from the said Agents, the said two several ground rents, or either of them.

DAVID SCHAFFER,
ISAAC MELCHER,
ADAM MELCHER.

July 24, 1780.

CAME to the house of the Subscriber, living in Upper-Merion township, Philadelphia county; a brown MARE, with a star, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL RAMSEY.

TO BE SOLD BY
KEAN AND NICHOLS,

A few doors below Walnut-street, in Front-street,

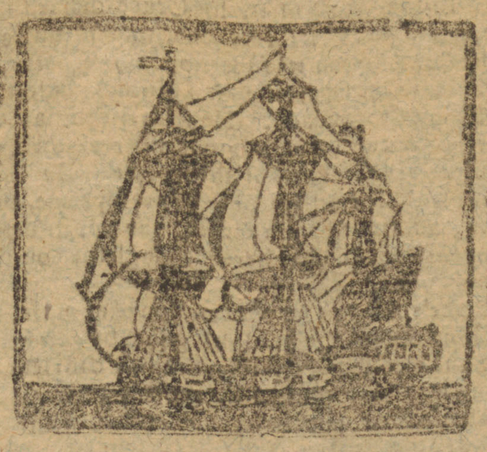
EXCELLENT Coffee, West India Rum, Madeira Wine, a few pieces of Bengals, and a quantity of Sewing Silk.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE PACKET AND

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.

TO BE SOLD BY
MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN,
At the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia,

WEST-INDIA RUM in puncheons, and Muſcovado SUGAR in hogſheads and barrels. He has alſo a quantity of fine old high-flavoured CANE-JUICE SPIRIT, which he will diſpoſe of in ſmall quantities for the accommodation of private families.

THIS is to forwarn all perſons againſt taking any aſſignment on a Note from William Gill againſt me, bearing date in 1780, for the ſum of Three Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds: As the ſame is a fraud, I do refuſe payment unleſs compelled thereto by Law.

WILLIAM BRICE.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Auguſt 12, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 12th inſt. (Auguſt) a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, well made, with a ſtar and ſnip, carries remarkable high, and is very lame in her hind leg with the ſpavin. She was ſtolen by a certain WILLIAM BUNTING, a young man of about five feet ſeven inches high, well-made, with a blue coat and red and white ſtriped overalls: He was heard of at the Seven Stars on Coneſtogo Road, twelve miles from Philadelphia, and ſaid he was going to the Forks of Brandywine, pretending he had relations and acquaintance that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1780.

WAS left at the Coneſtogo Waggon, in Market ſtreet, two weeks ago, two pair of SILVER SHOE-BUCKLES. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have them again by applying to

RICHARD BARRY.

WAS TAKEN UP,
Off Stow Creek,

A PETTIAUGRE. The owner proving his property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to ROBERT THOMPSON,
Auguſt 16. Shallopman.

WANTED immediately at the paper mill, near Baltimore Town, a JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who is maſter of his buſineſs, ſober, diligent, and truſty. Such a one, on application to M. K. Goddard, at the Poſt Office, Baltimore, or to Adam Waybell, at ſaid mill, will meet with the greateſt encouragement.

Auguſt 4, 1780.

STOLEN on the night of the firſt inſt. out of the ſubſcriber's Field, about half a mile from Reading, a grey HORSE, 5 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, branded on the near buttock, P. K. his fore feet is white up to the knees, trots and canters, and carries his head and tail high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FOURTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the Horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid by MICHAEL RAPP, living in Reading, Berks County.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS FRAME BUILDING, ſituated in a public part of the city, fronting the ſtreet, very well calculated for a grocery ſtore. Likewiſe the leaſe of an Elegant BRICK HOUSE, joining the ſaid Frame, very ſuitable for any ſhopkeeper, the houſe being ſo convenient to the ſhop. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO BOY about twelve years old. Enquire of JOHN SMITH, near the Riſing Sun, on the Germantown Road, who will ſhew the boy; or to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JOHN CLARK.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 19.

On Tueſday laſt arrived here, the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, from Falmouth, taken by the privateers Fair American, Holker and Enterprize, of this port: By her we have the following accounts, taken from Engliſh prints found on board.

LONDON, June 6.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the alarms of particular members on account of the multitude, who filled up all the avenues to the Houſe yeſterday, about two hundred members attended in their places.

Mr. Buller made ſeveral obſervations, as well upon the alarming conduct of the populace, as the meaſures which had been taken by Government to prevent the dangerous effects of the popular outrages; after which he moved four reſolutions to the following effect:

I. That it is a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of Parliament to inſult, interrupt, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that Houſe.

II. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages committed in the late tumults, and to diſcover the authors, promoters, and abettors thereof.

III. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct his Attorney General to commence and carry on proſecutions againſt ſuch perſons as were in cuſtody, charged with deſtroying the property and breaking into the houſes and chapels of the Foreign Miniſters and others.

IV. That his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to cauſe compenſation to be made to thoſe Foreign Miniſters and others, whoſe property had been injured in the ſaid riots, and to aſſure his Majeſty, that the Houſe of Commons would make proviſion for the ſame.

Theſe ſeveral motions met almoſt the general approbation of the Houſe, and were carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Burke made a very animated ſpeech upon the alarming and dangerous proceedings of the populace. He was extremely ſevere againſt thoſe who were capable of miſleading the people to ſuch violent outrages againſt the laws and conſtitution of their country, as well as againſt reaſon, juſtice and humanity, and he dealt his cenſure with vehemence againſt Government for that relaxed ſtate of the police which could no longer protect even legiſlature itſelf from violence, and inſult at their very gates. In ſhort, he felt ſo much for the debaſed dignity of Parliament at that moment, that he loſt all temper, and bitterly lamented the fate of ſuch times, when thoſe who pretended to be the advocates of freedom, were eſtabliſhing the moſt wretched ſlavery, and exhibited the unhappy proſpect which was then at their gates—*a bludgeoned mob*, and *an armed ſoldiery!* He lamented in the moſt melancholy terms, the dreadful neceſſity that obliged the military power, the notorious bane of liberty to be called in, to defend not only the freedom, but the very exiſtence of Parliament!

Mr. Fox alſo lamented the neceſſity of calling in the aſſiſtance of the military, which he attributed ſolely to the weak adminiſtration of public affairs. He reprobated in terms equally warm as thoſe of Mr. Burke, the promoters of the riots—the violence of which would degrade us, he ſaid, in the eyes of Europe; for the world would ſee that thoſe men who were at the head of Adminiſtration were incapable of governing the affairs of a State.

Sir George Saville ſpoke on the ſame ſide, blamed the rioters and miniſters alike, and remarked that it was not a little ſingular in the preſent mobs, that they ſhould equally direct their violence againſt the friends, and enemies of liberty.

Mr. Herbert obſerving Lord George Gordon with a blue ribbon, declared that he could not ſit and vote in that Houſe at a moment, whilſt he ſaw a noble Lord in it, with an enſign of riot in his hat.

Lord George's friends interpoſed upon this, and his Lordſhip not being willing to take out his cockade, they in a manner forced it from him.

Mr. Dunning ſpoke nearly the ſame ſentiments of Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, condemning the *Miniſtry*, the *Military*, and the *Mob*. It was the general opinion of the Houſe, as well as the Gentlemen, that no act of that Houſe could be legal which was agreed to whilſt the Houſe was beſet with the *ſoldiery*, and a *mob*.

General Conway, upon the above ground, and to preſerve the dignity of Parliament, moved,

That this Houſe will, as ſoon as the tumults ſubſide which are now ſubſiſting, proceed immediately to the due conſideration of the ſeveral petitions preſented to this Houſe from many of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, and take the ſame into their ſerious deliberation.

Lord G. Gordon ſaid, that if the Houſe would appoint a day to diſcuſs the buſineſs, and promiſe to do it to the ſatisfaction of the people, he made no doubt but they would quietly diſperſe.

Sir Fletcher Norton lamented the loſt dignity of Parliament. Many other members delivered their ſentiments; ſome were for an adjournment till the Houſe could proceed to buſineſs without being awed by any power either of the crown or the populace. Others thought an adjournment at ſuch a time would be more injurious to the dignity of the Houſe than any other meaſure they could take; but what was to be done? *Bludgeons* terrified ſome, and *bayonets* alarmed others; but it was the general opinion of the Houſe to adjourn till to morrow.

They then adjourned to Thurſday, when the above petitions will be taken into conſideration.

June 7. Yeſterday about noon, a conſiderable body of people aſſembled again in St. George's Fields, and from thence proceeded in a body to Palace yard, Weſtminſter, with cockades in their hats, colours flying, &c. About one o'clock, detachments of the horſe, foot guards, and light horſe paraded the ſtreets to preſerve a paſſage for the members carriages to the different Houſes. Another detachment of foot guards took poſſeſſion of Weſtminſter-hall, the doors of which they at laſt cloſed to prevent the mob entering there: Several members of both Houſes who walked down on foot were thus prevented from getting into the Houſe for a conſiderable time, among which was Mr. Burke, who was preſently ſurrounded by ſome of the moſt decent of the petitioners, who expoſtulated with him on his conduct, in abetting Sir George Saville's motion for the Roman Catholic bill; Mr. Burke in his defence ſaid he certainly had ſeconded the motion for the bill, and thought himſelf juſtified in ſo doing; ſaid he underſtood he was a marked man on whom the petitioners meant to wreak their vengeance; and therefore he walked out ſingly amongſt them, conſcious of having done nothing that deſerved their cenſure in the ſlighteſt degree, having always been the advocate for the people, and meaning to continue ſo.

Mr. Burke at laſt got rid of theſe troubleſome interrogaters. The mob, ſome thouſands of whom were armed with poleaxes, cutlaſſes, bludgeons, &c. now attacked ſeveral of the Peers, on their way to the Houſe, whom they roughly treated, particularly Lord Sandwich, whoſe chariot they broke, and who was obliged to return to the Admiralty, having his face much cut with the broken glaſs.

About ſeven o'clock, a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the perſons of the four men committed for ſetting fire to the Romiſh chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their requeſt: They then broke into Mr. Akerman's houſe, and ſet it on fire, which was done ſo effectually that in a little time the whole of that vaſt building was one continued flame: In the mean time they broke in and releaſed every priſoner, amongſt whom were ſeveral perſons under ſentence of death; ſo deliberately did the priſoners make their eſcape, that they took time to carry off their bedding, and ſuch utenſils as they had in priſon. A man who was to have been executed to morrow, was ſo affected at the unexpected change in his ſituation, that he fainted away whilſt his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the Public Office in Bow ſtreet, the inſide of which they preſently deſtroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the ſtreet. Theſe triumphs were ſucceeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make thro' the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Lord Petre's houſe in Park lane was gutted laſt night by the mob; as was Juſtice Hyde's in St. Martin's lane. Mr. Cox, the brewer, in Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and three others in that neighbourhood. Mr. Rainsford's country-houſe at Hampſtead was likewiſe totally deſtroyed.

It was reported laſt night that more than three thouſand of the mob were gone down to Lord Petre's ſeat at Thorndon-hall in Eſſex, with an intent to deſtroy that beautiful ſtructure.

The New Priſon and Clerkenwell Bridewell were both on fire when this paper went to preſs.

Large detachments of the military were poſted round the Bank all laſt night.

Whatever may be the future fate of the preſent petition againſt the Catholic bill, the Houſe diſpoſed of it very judiciouſly, by defering it to a future day. To have rejected it, might have been productive of diſagreeable conſequences in the then temper of the people: To have approved it at the mandate of a tumultuous aſſembly, would have betrayed a degree of fear unworthy a Britiſh Senate.

At the deſtruction of the ſtock in trade of Mr. Rainsford the tallow chandler on Monday night, a fellow who was very buſily employed in throwing the boxes of candles into the fire, archly exclaimed—"You tallow-"chandler to his Majeſty and the Houſe of Commons, "and not light up for the King's birth-day? Fie for "ſhame! Maſter Rainsford, ſee what trouble you give "your beſt friends!"

[For more London news, and an account of the beginning of the above riot, ſee the Fourth Page.]

LONDON, JUNE 5, 1780.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD ST. JOHN, moved, "That the proper "officers be ordered to lay before this Houſe, the "late diſpatches from Sir George Brydges Rodney, thoſe "particulars only excepted, which concern the future "operations of the fleet, and which, by being made pub-"lic, might be of ſervice to the enemies of this coun-"try."

Lord Pembroke produced a letter from an officer on board the fleet, in the action in the Weſt Indies on the 17th of April, which warmly commended Admiral Rodney's conduct, but blamed that of ſeveral of the commanders of ſhips, without particularly mentioning any. It ſtated further, that in the writer's opinion, the ſpirit of Palliſer had gone abroad, and poſſeſſed the Navy of England; that the fleet were but poorly off as to ſtores, and if the French refitted firſt and were reinforced, all we had in the Weſt-Indies muſt neceſſarily fall.

Lord Shelburne commentted upon this letter, and complimented Lord Pembroke and Lord St. John. He, at the ſame time, in ſevere terms reprehended the Admiralty for publiſhing ſuch a letter as that which had appeared in the Extraordinary Gazette of Thurſday ſe'nnight, which he ſaid was a ſevere ſtigma on every individual in Admiral Rodney's fleet, from the Captain down to the private foremaſt man.

Lord Sandwich replied, and aſſured the Houſe, that ſingular and extraordinary as the fact might appear, Admiral Rodney's letter had not contained a ſyllable in praiſe or condemnation of any particular Captain concerned in the action of the 17th of April. The Admiral had not even informed him that Capt Bateman of the Yarmouth, was under an arreſt, a fact which he had learned from other and private communication. His Lordſhip allowed, that the letter ſtated, that the Admiral had not been well ſupported, and his Lordſhip gave a variety of cogent reaſons for not making the letter public, and therefore oppoſed the motion.

The Duke of Mancheſter called on the noble Earl at the head of the Admiralty to tell the Houſe fairly, whether Sir George Rodney had not, in his private or public diſpatches, ſaid who was and who was not to blame for their conduct in the action in which Sir George Rodney had behaved ſo gallantly.

Lord Sandwich declared, that in no public diſpatch, nor in the Admiral's private letter to him, had he mentioned any names further than the name of Capt. Furguſon of the Venus, who not being in the action, becauſe as Captain of a frigate he was moving about, the mention of him did not fall within the ſcope of the preſent argument.

This ſpeech of Lord Sandwich gave riſe to a very intereſting debate on the diſtinction between what was really a public letter to a Miniſter, and therefore amenable to the public, and liable to be called for, and what was not.

The Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Shelburne, Lord Abington, Lord Sandwich, and Lord Stormont, took part in it.

Lord Shelburne was exceedingly acrimonious, and in the very moment that his Lordſhip ſaid he meant to be perfectly candid, was extremely harſh and ſevere.

Lord Sandwich, on the contrary, was warm, but though inelegant as he uſually is, had much the beſt of the argument. His Lordſhip refuted the out-of door prejudice, that he was perſonally adverſe to the appointment of Admiral Rodney, and was his enemy, by ſtating that he had warmly recommended him as a brave and worthy officer, fit to have any command, previous to his being employed; and by reciting his official and private letter to him, in anſwer to his diſpatches, in the firſt of which he had directed him to bring the cenſurable officers to immediate trial, and to write word home, who they were, and in the latter, had beſtowed the warmeſt panegyrick on his conduct.

Lord Stormont, with great accuracy and a marked nicety of diſtinction, defined the difference between a public and a private letter to a man in office.

The Duke of Richmond perfectly agreed with Lord Stormont, as to his diſtinction.

Lord Shelburne took occaſion to make what he called, a farewell ſpeech to the Houſe, declaring that a domeſtic call occaſioned him to leave the Houſe almoſt immediately, and prevented him from attending the debate on the Bill of his noble friend the noble Duke near him, [the Duke of Richmond] and that, though he would not bind himſelf to the aſſertion, moſt probably he ſhould not return to that Houſe, till matters were riper, and there was a greater likelihood of his ſpeaking there to ſome purpoſe. His Lordſhip in this ſpeech diſplayed great ability, and great powers of eloquence. It may be ſaid of him, in Scripture phraſe, that he lifted up his voice like a trumpet, cried aloud, and ſpared not. His Lordſhip termed the Houſe of Commons a venal houſe of Parliament, declared Lord North a guilty man, and challenged Miniſtry to ſend him to the Tower.

Lord Dartmouth called his Lordſhip to order, and defended Lord North on conſtitutional grounds, declaring that he was not a guilty man, and ſhewing that Lord Shelburne's accuſation was equally contrary to order, contrary to juſtice, and contrary to liberality.

Lord Shelburne ſpoke in reply, and very ably.

At length the queſtion was called for, and the Houſe divided.

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Tellers, Earl Ferrers——Lord Sandwich.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Chamberlayn were then called to the bar, when the latter ſtated very diſtinctly the whole tranſaction from the moment of his having received orders from Lord North to prepare the Magiſtracy, and inſtruct them to have the civil power in readineſs to prevent any riot, on the preceding day, to that hour.

Mr. Wright alſo gave a clear account of his conduct, and proved beyond contradiction, that he had not heard of any orders from Lord North, and that his viſitation of Weſtminſter on Friday as a Magiſtrate, aroſe rather from his own wiſhes to preſerve the peace, than from any inſtruction either from Lord North, or any other quarter. The two gentlemen were diſmiſſed from the bar, having acquitted themſelves reſpectively, to the entire ſatisfaction of their Lordſhips.

The Order of the Day being then called for and read.

The Duke of Richmond roſe, and reſumed the ſubject he was a ſpeaking upon the preceding day, when he was interrupted by Lord Mountford's bringing intelligence of Lord Boſton's being in the hands of the mob, and in great danger.

His Grace ſpoke for more than an hour, preparatory to his reading his Bill, and made a moſt elaborate, but one of the moſt maſterly harrangues we ever heard in Parliament. In the courſe of it, his Grace defined the conſtitution, its powers, its relations, and faculties, ſhewing that the Conſtitution was the oppoſite of party, and depended more on ſeparation and diſtinct matters, than on connection and intimacy. He ſaid, its three parts were, the laws of natural and religious liberty, the Parliament, and the reſerved rights of the people. He ſhewed that the powers of the Parliament were not ſupreme, and pointed out how, and in what inſtances, the conſtitution of the Parliament could be be altered, though the conſtitution itſelf could not.

His Grace's Bill was for the creation of an entire new mode of election, taking the whole kingdom by enumeration, allotting the election of one member to a diſtrict to be called a borough, and ſo compoſed, that all through the kingdom about 2700 perſons ſhould elect one member, and that the entire election of the 558 Members of Parliament ſhould take place on one day. The Bill alſo contained a variety of proviſoes, founded on great foreſight, for the prevention of ſuch difficulties as ſo extenſive and vaſt an alteration might be attended with.

A ſhort converſation enſued upon this Bill: Lord Bathurſt and Lord Stormont were the only ſpeakers upon it on the part of Adminiſtration; the latter was very elegant in his ſtile, and not a little pointed in his manner of rejecting the Bill.

At length it was read a firſt time, and on the motion of Lord Stormont the Bill was rejected.

The Duke of Richmond gave notice in the courſe of the debate, that he ſhould print both his ſpeech and the Bill, and lay them together before the public.

The ſecond reading of the Bill to amend an Act of the 3d of the preſent King, "entitled an Act to prevent occaſional freemen from voting at elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament for cities and boroughs;" was, upon motion on Friday laſt in the Houſe of Commons, put off till to morrow.

The Committee on the Bill to repeal an Act of the 19th of his preſent Majeſty, "for granting certain duties by perſons letting horſes and carriages to hire for travelling, &c." was likewiſe put off till Wedneſday next.

The conſideration of his Majeſty's meſſage of Thurſday was obliged to be put off till to morrow; as was alſo the report from the Committee appointed to conſider of the Act "for promoting the diſcovery of a method for finding the longitude at ſea, &c." and likewiſe the report from the Committees on the Bill "appointing Commiſſioners to examine, take, and ſtate the public accounts of this kingdom."

The Houſe roſe between TEN and ELEVEN o'clock.

A correſpondent ſays, it is reſolved that for the future, the firſt Lieutenants of men of war of the line, ſhall have inſtructions, that upon the appearance of an enemy's fleet, and the Engliſh Admiral hanging out the ſignal for chaſe or engagement, in caſe the Captains of ſuch ſhips ſhall not immediately bear down and engage or chaſe, the neareſt ſhips of the enemy not being engaged with any other Britiſh ſquadron, the firſt Lieutenant of ſuch reſpective ſhip of the line ſhall be required, and be thereby empowered and authorized, to put his Captain under arreſt, and bring his ſhip immediately into action with ſuch neareſt ſhips of the enemy,

June 6. Every man muſt ſee that public outrage can produce no good effect, but may do infinite miſchief. The end that is attempted to be ſupported by mobs, bears upon the face of it, great imbecility of plea, and by a kind of tacit acknowledgment, will not admit of argument in its maintenance and defence; whatever then may be the real meaning and deſire of thoſe who have aſſembled in large numbers in the ſtreets, and committed ſo many outrages ſince Friday, they may reſt aſſured that they ſtrengthen the hands of their enemies, and put the atchievement of their wiſhes at a greater diſtance by every violence they commit. If their hopes and inclinations are reaſonable, they will bear a ſober and reaſonable diſcuſſion, to which they ought to be left; if they are not reaſonable, and are attempted to be carried by force, it is the duty of every good ſubject to reſiſt that force, and thus a mutual conflict will enſue, which will unavoidably produce a variety of evils, and among others, impriſonment, trial, and exemplary, perhaps ignominious puniſhment! Let thoſe who think they are warranted by motives of conſcience in contemning law, and violating the public peace, reflect a little conſciouſly on this argument, and let them avoid danger in time. When the ſpirit of popular fury is abroad, it behoves government to be vigilant and vigorous: In applying a remedy, government will neceſſarily be obliged to have recourſe to rough medicines, and if it ſhould be compelled, is once reduced to the alternative of either confeſſing itſelf unequal to the taſk of preventing further riots, or uſing the leaſt means of putting a ſtop to them, the benefit of the community will oblige them to adopt the latter, and the end will be marked with blood and horror.

It is earneſtly to be hoped, that every man who knows the diſtinction between domeſtic peace and domeſtic diſorder, will uſe his utmoſt efforts to perſuade his neighbours to return to their ſeveral avocations, and to join no mob in the ſtreets on this or any other occaſion; by that means only can the labouring man, the artizan, and the mechanick, preſerve themſelves from perſonal danger, and acquire that profit and happineſs which never fail to reſult from peaceable and honeſt induſtry.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that the aſſociates on Friday made a great miſtake in their attack on Welbore Ellis, Eſq; treating as an enemy their friend, the friend of mankind.

Mr. Mahon deſires us to ſay that his name was inſerted yeſterday by miſtake, amongſt thoſe of the witneſſes who attended in Bow-ſtreet on Saturday laſt, as that gentleman gave no evidence, nor did he take any part for or againſt the unhappy people.

A correſpondent deſires to thank the officer who commanded the party that eſcorted the rioters to Newgate yeſterday afternoon for his very conſiderate behaviour. On their return, the mob, by their repeated inſults, provoked one of the guards to attempt to level his piece, the officer inſtantly ſtruck it in the air, and forced the fellow to proceed, (though God knows there was provocation ſufficient to make any man loſe his temper.) This prudent conduct very probably ſaved many lives, as ſuch it ought to be know to the public, not only in honor to this gentleman, but as an example to his brother officers.

The Duke of Richmond's plan for altering the election of the Scotch Peers as explained by his Grace, and propoſed in his Bill preſented to the Houſe of Peers on Saturday laſt, was this: The principle of the Britiſh Houſe of Peers being that the Members enjoyed their ſeats hereditarily, whereas that of the other Houſe is, that the Members were elective, his Grace deſigned to make the hereditary principle of the Houſe of Peers univerſal, and to extend it to the Scotch Peers by ordaining that in eighty-one there ſhould be a freſh election of ſixteen Scotch Peers, and that thoſe who ſhould be then choſen, ſhould be the hereditary Peers of Scotland. In order to make ſome amends to the reſt of the Scotch Peerage who were by this means to be deprived of their chance of a ſeat in the Upper Houſe, his Grace propoſed, that his Majeſty ſhould have power to grant Engliſh Peerages to the Scotch Peers at his diſcretion, and that the eldeſt ſons of the Scotch Peers ſhould be elective to ſeats in the Houſe of Commons in like manner as Engliſh gentlemen properly qualified now were.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that the Marquis de Paradis, the late celebrated ſpy to both England and France, was executed about ten days ſince: He was firſt confined at the Cateau de Pierre en Siſe, at Lyons, from whence he was removed, at his own requeſt, to the Caſtle at Arras, near the gates of which he was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. He was permitted to ſee his wife and children the day before his death, whoſe parting with him is repreſented as a moſt affecting ſcene of family diſtreſs. He is ſaid to have died with great fortitude.

On Saturday laſt died, at his houſe near Brompton, Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſet's bay, in the 69th year of his age.

June 7. Advice is received from Toulon, that a ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line and five frigates with tranſports, and proviſions, &c. on board, ſailed from thence the 20th ult. for the Weſt-Indies and that Paul Jones was gone with them, having obtained a commiſſion, and the command of one of the moſt capital ſhips.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 6.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to Us, That a great number of perſons, in conſequence of advertiſements or hand bills inciting them thereto, did, on Friday laſt, the 2d of this inſtant, June, aſſemble in a riotous and tumultuous manner in St. George's Fields in the county of Surrey, from whence they proceeded in ſeveral bodies to Palace yard, Weſtminſter, ſurrounded both Houſes of Parliament, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the avenues to the ſame, (the ſaid Houſes of Parliament being then ſitting,) where they continued in a riotous and tumultuous manner, committing great outrages and violence againſt ſeveral of our ſubjects, and feloniouſly taking money from them; after which, in the evening of the ſame day, they inſulted and attacked the houſes of ſome of the public Miniſters of Foreign Princes and States, reſiding at our Court, and broke into, ſpoiled, and fet fire to chapels, which in every civilized country are allowed to ſuch public Miniſters for the free exercife of the religion of their country, to the great ſcandal and offence of all truly pious and good proteſtants: We therefore, in order that the reproach of ſo frantic and atrocious an outrage againſt the precepts of religion, as well as the obligations of all laws, may not remain a diſgrace to Our kingdom, but may be confined to the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the ſaid outrage, and that they may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment, and that ſuch dangerous and wicked practices may hereafter be prevented, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publiſh and declare Our reſolution to put the laws in force againſt ſuch offences: And We do hereby enjoin and require all Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and all other loving ſubjects, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the utmoſt of their power in ſuppreſſing ſuch illegal and tumultuous aſſemblies, and in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in aſſembling or inſtigating the ſame, and guilty of any of the violences above-mentioned: And for the better detection of the perſons who were concerned in the outrages committed at the houſes of the ſaid public Miniſters, We are graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe, that if any perſon ſhall diſcover any other perſon or perſons who, directly or indirectly, were concerned in pulling down, or beginning to pull down, or in ſetting fire to the chapel of any Public Miniſter, ſo as that the perſon or perſons diſcovered may be proſecuted for the ſame, ſuch diſcoverer ſhall have and receive, as a reward upon conviction of ſuch offender or offenders, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, and alſo Our gracious pardon for the ſaid offence, in caſe the perſon making ſuch diſcovery ſhall himſelf be liable to be proſecuted for the ſame, except the perſon who firſt broke into, or began to pull down or ſet fire to the ſaid chapels. And the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of Our Exchequer, are hereby required to make payment of the ſaid rewards accordingly.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the 5th day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

WAS brought to the ſtable of the Subſcriber, on the 12th inſtant, by a man unknown, a large bay HORSE, black main and tail, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, with two white hind feet, two ſaddle marks, ſome ſcattering grey hairs on his buttock, ſhod all round, and has a ſmall white ſpot on his off ſhoulder, The perſon who brought the ſaid Horſe to the ſtable, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold on Wedneſday week, to pay his expences. Enquire of

NATHANIEL TWINING,
at the Bunch of Grapes,

Best possible image

EXTRACT from a late PAMPHLET, published in England, entitled, "Considerations upon American Enquiry."

I DO not mean to represent our situation as that of perfect ease. It has great and numerous difficulties. If we should be under the necessity of recalling our troops from America, the probability of recovering her will be distant indeed. We can only preserve our friends by affording them protection; or induce others to become so, by having a force at hand to assist them. We have in this part of the world a fleet that can face that of France and Spain; in the West Indies we are equal, and in the East Indies greatly superior to them. They cannot transport any body of troops to attack our distant possessions, while we preserve the sovereignty of the sea; and at home we have a defence that leaves us little to apprehend. To our navy every effort ought to be directed; and while this continues upon a superior footing, our army in America may be left to act. At any rate, we should suffer many of our possessions to be sacrificed before we consent to relinquish America. In the shipwreck of the state, every thing valuable cannot be preserved; but this is the plank to which we should cling, and the last property from which we should part.

It is often said, how did this country subsist before America was discovered? The answer is plain: America unknown to us was unknown to every other power. But now that she has received from this country the principles of freedom, and the elements of commerce; that her inhabitants have been employed in our manufactures; that her shipwrights have built, and her sailors navigated our ships; that her soldiers have been trained to our discipline, and fought under our banners; shall we permit them to turn these advantages against the nation from which she derived them? It is not only a weight taken out of our scale, but it is also thrown into the opposite one. If America were to become a great and independent power in a durable alliance with France, what a powerful addition of strength would this country have to combat in every future war with her natural enemies! But if France were not to succeed in her views upon America, and the latter were to become a great nation unconnected with her, it is at least certain, that if America and this country were to make war against each other, France would always join America. Lord Shelburne truly said, *When the independence of America shall be acknowledged, the sun of this country will be set for ever in the West.*—The power, the commerce, the constitution of this country, can exist no longer than America is dependent upon her.

If we are not convinced of this truth, every blow that we strike is an outrage done to humanity. Every drop of blood that we spill becomes an indelible stain upon the national character. We do not wage honorable war. We commit barbarous murder.—If, on the contrary, we feel it is true, the object is worth contending for. Every man will be convinced that the safety and existence of his country are at stake; that he is not struggling for dominion and empire, but that he is fighting *pro aris et focis*. He must not listen to the idle discourses of extravagant theorists, who talk of "the friendship of America being an infinite recompence in exchange of an irksome dominion, onerous to them, and barren to us."* *Treaties are dictated by convenience, and violated as interest requires.* Friendship among nations is a solecism in politics. We must have some *better security* for the friendship of America, than an unhallowed form of words. That security must be a *dependence* upon this country; and in the pursuit of this object, disadvantages must not dishearten us. Let difficulties multiply, and one defeat succeed to another, still we must continue firm and constant to our purpose, and not waver, as fortune proves fickle. We will strive to emulate the conduct of that illustrious people, among whose conquests that of our ancestors was not reckoned the least difficult. They seemed to acquire additional activity from every defeat, and to gain, like *Antæus*, fresh force from every fall. They were not dejected with every reverse of fortune; but preserved a greatness of soul in the most desparate situations.

* Mr. David Hartley's Letters.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

On the 17th inst. the brig Bellona arrived as a flag from Charlestown, with a number of ladies, who speak very highly of the polite attention and humane treatment they received from the gentlemen, both in the military and naval departments, when they applied for the flag. We learn from that quarter, that all the troops, except a regiment or two of Hessians, had some weeks ago been drafted to join L. Cornwallis, but that his Lordship had returned to town, and quarters were taken as was believed, for the whole force which were said to be retreating into the town. Reports said, that the British horse had been mostly cut off in an action with our people, and that Col. Tarlton was wounded, and Lord Rawdon killed; other reports had a body of our troops between the enemy and the town, and our horse within forty-five miles of Charlestown, and that General Gates was at Camden, and the Continental colours flying at George town. This much however is certain, that for some weeks past, they had no accounts from their army, which they chose to publish, and that our friends in town had formed very favourable prognostics from Jemmy Simpson, a noted refugee, (the Joseph Galloway of Charlestown) and some others of the principle refugees having taken their passages for England. By the flag we learn, that the enemy as well as the citizens were very sickly, and that upwards of 600 of our troops had deserted from them.

Late advices from the southward inform that the Continental forces and militia have beat the British in several skirmishes; that lord Rawdon and six hundred men had been stormed in a fort, his lordship and almost all his party killed; that lord Cornwallis, very much weakened by sickness, desertion, and loss in killed and wounded, was endeavouring to retreat to Charlestown, but as gen. Gates was in his front and baron Kalbe pressing upon his rear, it was thought his lordship would surrender, and not risk the lives of his soldiers where there was so little prospect of effecting an escape.

By a letter of the 15th ult. from Charlestown, we are advised, that Sir James Wright had mustered an Assembly at Savannah, in Georgia, and passed an Act depriving every person who had been active against the royal cause, of the rights of citizenship for the term of three years; leaving it, however, in the power of the Governor and Council to take off or shorten the interdiction, upon submission, and the exertion of some extraordinary act of loyalty. The House was sounded upon a Bill of Attainder; but the Members were too much afraid of the vengeance of a Republican Assembly, which might soon take their place, to agree to it.

The following are two letters taken out of the schooner Adventure, on her late passage from New-Providence to Charlestown, and arrived here last Wednesday: A prize to the sloop Commet Capt. Kemp.

From Thomas Roker, of New-Providence, to Nicholas Garner, Esq; in Charlestown, dated July 28, 1780.

"This is the third letter since your departure, (the first per Capt. Postgate, and the second per Capt. Tinker) and will inform you the Tyger sailed this day week; she has been spoke with three days since, by Capt. Petty from Georgia; she has on board 57 men, and plenty of provisions, and the Captain has promised to keep out as long as he can. Your Attornies have given Capt. Geary the same instructions you gave to Outten, with this addition, to take and send in any Dutchman bound into or from a French port, one having been lately condemned here bound to Hispaniola. No news here, nor any prizes of consequence since you left us. Kemp has sent in a Spanish privateer sloop of 8 guns; and Gilchrist a French transport snow with a little cordage, &c. one of a fleet from Martinico for Hispaniola. We daily expect to hear Jamaica is invested, as a large combined fleet have lately arrived at the Cape, with 24 sail of the line. We send a flag there to day, and one to Philadelphia to-morrow.

"What you predestinated of the late union, is come to pass, but I shall not add on that head, wishing rather to give you pleasure than pain."

From John Brown, jun. of the same place, to John Milner, Esq; in Charlestown, dated July 30, 1780.

"Your's by the Harlequin I had the pleasure of receiving, tho' open, she having been taken by a rebel ship called the General Washington, mounting twenty 9 pounders, commanded by a Munro, who had been formerly a prisoner here; he having a number of prisoners on board, gave up the Harlequin to them and the crew to bring them to this place; she had taken a brig from Barbadoes with rum, also a snow and two schooners, what they were loaded with or from whence they came I cannot tell. I hope Capt. Grant will not fall into his hands, as he enquired of the Captain of the Harlequin for him; if he should be where you are, pray make my best compliments and respects to him and Mrs. Grant. We have had some prizes sent in here since you went from hence, but of no great value. Gilchrist, of the Greyhound, arrived here a few days ago, with a French transport snow, which he fought for three hours; she mounts sixteen 6 and 9 pounders, and had 48 men; she came with a fleet from France, with troops that are said to be going against Jamaica. Kemp, of the privateer sloop Dragon, of 6 guns and 32 men, took and brought into this port, from Florida, a Spanish privateer of 8 guns and 46 men. Outten, commander of the brig Tyger, was killed by an arrow that went into his cheek in an engagement he had off the Cape, with a Spanish privateer of 16 guns, he lived several days after he received the wound. I do assure you, I am sorry to hear you came to so bad a market, if you could bring or send rice here, it would sell high, the last sold, was from 8 to 9 per ct. I wish I was from this damn'd hole."

PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

AUGUST 18, 1780.

THE Subscribers to the Loan will be called on for their Fourth payments of Ten per Cent. on Wednesday the 23d instant.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

on Thursday the 7th of September next, on the premises:

THAT Remarkable pleasant House and Garden, with the Plantation belonging to it, where the Subscriber now dwells, situate on the river Schuylkill, in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county. The House is fifty feet front by forty feet deep,—four rooms on the lower floor, and a large Hall,—five rooms on the second, and five on the third floors, a cellar under the whole, divided into four appartments, with a large entry leading to a vault, which extends from the House between sixty and seventy feet, and opens into the garden, a hanging Garden of about an acre of ground, with free stone steps at each bank, in which are a variety of fruit trees, vines, &c. there are also a small Dwelling House, two good Spring Houses, Barns, Stables, Coach House and Smoak House, on the premises, all (except the Coach House) built of stone; an inexhaustible quarry of lime-stone, and a valuable Shad Fishery. The Plantation contains of 205 acres of land, about eighty cleared, and fifteen or sixteen acres of excellent watered meadow, the rest remarkably well timbered. There will also be sold, a valuable young Horse and Mare, seven eights blood, got by Mr. Hiltzheimer's Abraham, out of a fine thies quarter blooded Mare: Milch Cows, Steers, young cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Waggon, Cart, Harrow and Geers, with other implements of husbandry, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. The Sale to begin at twelve o'clock. The Plantation put up at three. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale.

SAMUEL MILES.

N. B. The improvements alone, on this Place, when materials and labor were at the lowest, cost upwards of 3000l.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Wednesday the 30th of August instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Continental Yard, will be sold at Public Sale, for Cash only, about Twenty HORSES.

By order of the Q. M. Gen.

4. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

WANTED,

As a CHILD's NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, and who can bring a good character: One from the country will be prefered. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS TAKEN UP,

On Saturday the 12th inst. (August)

A BAY COLT, two years old, has some straggling white hairs in his face, a long switch tail never docked, and is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs, by the subscriber, on Masters's place,

JACOB LUTZ.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing general election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be in the return for the said Office. Which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To be SOLD *at Public Vendue,*

On Monday the 21st instant, at the dwelling-house of Kendal Cole, in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, three miles from Haddonfield, for ready money,

FIFTY HEAD of CATTLE, viz. working oxen, three and four years old steers, milch cows and calves, &c. Attendance will be given by

PERSONS LEAMING.

August 18, 1780. DAVID EDWARDS.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-sixth day of August inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the schooner Adventure, burthen about twenty-five tons, lately commanded by Edward Steward, taken at sea on her intended voyage from Providence to Charlestown, sent into this port and libelled against by John Kemp, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

August 17, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty sixth day of August inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the brig Flora, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, lately commanded by John Giles, taken at sea on her intended voyage from New York to Charlestown, sent into this port and libelled against by John Kemp, &c. To the intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

August 17, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the schooner Nancy, lately commanded by Alexander Morrison, re taken at sea, sent into this port and libeled against by Roger Kean, &c. To the intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

August 17, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. It appears by depositions taken in this cause, that the above schooner being loaded with tobacco was taken on the third of August inst. on her passage from some port in Chesapeak Bay to the Head of Elk, by the privateer Restoration, belonging to the port of New-York, and re taken on the 8th inst. by the libellants. The witnesses know neither the names of the former owners or Captain of her.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situate two miles and a half from a landing on Oldman's Creek, in Piles-Grove Township, Salem County, New Jersey, containing upwards of three hundred acres; it is all woodland, and exceeding finely timbered with oak and hickory. This land is exceeding good, and sold fifteen years ago at 3l. per acre. For terms of sale please to apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, Philadelphia.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber, about a week ago, a dark red COW, with some white under her belly; branded on each horn with the letters J Keen. She is supposed to be towards the Falls of Schuylkill. Whoever takes up said Cow and brings her to the subscriber living near Poole's bridge, in the Northern Liberties, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

August 18. JOHN KEEN.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1780.

TAKEN UP,

On the 12th and 14th inst. by the subscriber, living at the sign of the White Horse in Shippan-street, trespassing on his meadow bordering on the river Schuylkill and Tupacken creek,

A BAY HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, two small white spots on his off shoulder, without brands, shod all round. Also a brown MARE, fourteen hands high, about three or four years old, without brand or ear mark. Likewise a black MARE, her near hind foot white, a small star in her forehead, the near side of her mane cut, a switch tail, and sundry brands undistinguishable. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN WEBB.

L O N D O N, May 25.

THE Houſe of Commons yeſterday in a Committee of Ways and Means, came to ſeveral reſolutions; an additional duty of ſix ſhillings a barrel on Sweets, and one penny per pound on hair powder, &c. which were ordered to be reported this day.

About half paſt five, Governor Pownall moved for leave to bring in a Bill, "to enable the King to make a convention of truce, or to conclude a peace with the Colonies on terms convenient and neceſſary, &c." He ſtated previouſly his unwillingneſs to offer ſuch a motion, unleſs upon reading it to the Houſe he ſhould obſerve a diſpoſition to receive and adopt it. He took notice alſo, of the miſchief attending debates on ſuch topics, unleſs they tended to ſomething certainly uſeful, and therefore declined enlarging further on the ſubject till he ſhould bring in the Bill, &c.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Dempſter, who, among other topics, pointed out the awkward ſituation of conducting ſo great a war, in which no perſon could enter the iſland to propoſe or conſult upon terms of peace, without being liable to be ſeized as a criminal.

The Speaker then put the queſtion, which ſeemed likely to paſs without any diſſent,

When Mr. Eden interrupted it.

Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.

"Mr. Adams, who is deputed by Congreſs to aſſiſt at any conferences that may take place for the purpoſe of bringing about a peace, has been here ſome time, and has had the honor of being introduced to their Majeſties and the Royal Family."

Advice is received of an engagement between an Engliſh privateer and a Swediſh frigate in the North ſeas, in conſequence of the former demanding to ſearch the latter, which the Swediſh officer reſiſted; the privateer therefore fired a broadſide into the frigate, and repeated it ſo ſmartly, that the Swede had every officer wounded, and ſeven men killed, before ſhe could get her guns loaded, having no cartridges made at the time ſhe was attacked. The privateer as ſoon as ſhe perceived her force, bore away, and eſcaped. The Swediſh Captain is ſince dead. A ſtrong memorial is come over reſpecting this tranſaction, from the Court of Sweden.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.

"The States of Holland reſumed their deliberations this day.

"The Province of Zealand, in conſequence of the petition made by this State, for the fitting out of 52 men of war, have agreed to it *in Solidum*, with this reſtriction, "That the quota of this Province ſhall not exceed the expences of what is really fitted out by the Admiralty of Zealand, and that the equipment, as well what is, as what ſhall be fitted out, ſhall not be employed without the further conſent of that Province, and only conformable to the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 8th of November, 1778, which is exactly agreeable to the ſentiments of the Province explained in their reſolutions of the 29th of April and the 24th of September of the ſame year.

"In conſequence of which, upon the report, "what equipment will be neceſſary for the year 1780? And what money will be required over and above that granted by the petition of the 3d of November, 1778?" Their High Mightineſſes think that for the ſervice till the 1ſt of May, 1781, as well for the defence of the republic as for the convoys, the Admiralty of the Meze ſhould equip two 70 gun ſhips, one of 60, three frigates of 36 guns, and one of 20. The Admiralty of Amſterdam ſhould equip one of 70 guns, three of 60, ſeven of 50, ſix frigates of 40 guns, ſix of 36, and five of 20. The Admiralty of Zealand ſhould equip two ſhips of 60 guns, one frigate of 36 guns, and two of 20.

"The Admiralty of Weſt Friezland, and of the Northern quarter, ſhould furniſh two frigates of 36 guns, and two of 20, and the Admiralty of Friezland two 50 gun ſhips, one frigate of 36 guns, and one of 20 of this equipment, one ſhip of 70 guns, and four of 40 are to guard the coaſt, and the others ſerve out at ſea, and 13,960 men are to be employed on board this fleet.

"The deputies for maritime affairs have been requeſted to examine and deliberate upon the beſt manner of furniſhing money for proviſion, wages, repairs, naval ſtores, &c.

"The petition for the making good one half of the expences amounting to 2,623,590 florins, three ſols, ſix doigts, for the above equipment, and which is to be divided among the different Provinces, has alſo been agreed to, except two ſums, amounting to 477,507 florins, 16 ſols, five doigts, deſtined for unprovided expences."

May 26. Advices are received from Holland, that the Dutch are putting full garriſons into the ſea ports of the republic; and that the ſame ſteps are to be taken immediately, with reſpect to the barrier and frontier towns.

May 29. The following is an extract of a letter from a Member of Parliament in Ireland, dated Dublin, May 22: "In haſte I acquaint you, for immediate publication to Great-Britain, that the grand queſtion was this evening properly diſpoſed of, "Reſolved, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for better regulating the army." No debate, except on the ſide of the conſtitution; the ſervants of the Crown never opened their lips, except Sir Richard Heron, who ſaid, he would oppoſe now and ever, in the Houſe and out of it. Upon the diviſion, 140 for it; 18 againſt it.

Againſt the Queſtion, including the Tellers.

Solicitor General, Col. Rawſon, Attorney Gen. John Scot, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Browne, Mr. Copenger, 2d Serjeant, Sir Robert Deane, Sir Richard Heron, (the forlorn Secretary,) Mr. Robert Birch, Mr. Fitzgerald, 3d Serjeant, Mr. Burgh, Mr. St. Ledger, Col. Dawler, Mr. Beamiſh, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Meredith, Major Butler, Mr. Swan, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Edward Hunt.

Houſe of Commons of Ireland, Saturday, May 20.

Mr. Sharra, a manufacturer of flax, examined; he produced many patterns of the new invented manufacture made of tow, and not to be diſtinguiſhed from the beſt of cotton. In the courſe of his evidence it was proved, that many advantages might be obtained from the cultivation of hemp, and forming it with flax into a ſtrong cloth for the wear of the labouring part of the community in England and Ireland. The Committee having reported that they made ſome progreſs, they were adjourned with the Houſe until Monday.

June 3. Yeſterday morning purſuant to a reſolution of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, a number of perſons met in St. George's Fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about eleven o'clock. Between eleven and twelve they ſet out (ſix a-breaſt) over London bridge, through Cornhill, and the City, to the amount of about 50,000 men, to the Houſe of Commons, with the Proteſtant Petition, againſt the Bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion in favour of the Roman Catholics, which was carried on a man's head, where Lord Gordon preſented it.

For the honor of Lord George Gordon, we will not doubt, but his Lordſhip's intention and deſire were, that the perſons whom he had aſſembled together, and who went up to Weſtminſter in the manner above mentioned, ſhould have demeaned themſelves properly, and as became good and peaceable ſubjects. The event however of convening ſo large an aſſembly is at all times to be dreaded, becauſe it is impoſſible to govern a popular meeting ſo congregated, or to anſwer for their conduct or the conſequences of it. Every man who witneſſed their behaviour yeſterday, and feels at all for the dignity of government, and what is, or at leaſt ought to be, ſtill dearer to every Engliſhman, the freedom of debate in Parliament! muſt heartily lament that ſuch a mob were ſuffered to aſſemble on any occaſion, and moſt cordially wiſh the Proteſtant aſſociation had never exiſted rather than the events of yeſterday ſhould have occurred. Religion, like all good things, is eaſy to be perverted, and uſed for the worſt of purpoſes. Hiſtory affords dreadful proofs of the verity of this aſſertion; and our own hiſtory teems with ſo many, that we hope to God it will not be in the power of Lord George Gordon, or any other perſon, let his intentions be ever ſo good, and his zeal for the Proteſtant Religion be ever ſo great, by making religion his ſtalking horſe, to give riſe to new diviſions, new tumults, and new misfortunes at home, in a moment when domeſtic union is ſo neceſſary. To return, however, to the events of yeſterday. The number of perſons who had put blue cockades in their hats, no ſooner reached the avenues to the two houſes of Parliament, than they began to exerciſe the moſt arbitrary and dictatorial power over both Lords and Commons. Some of the Members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the Act paſſed laſt year, for granting liberty of conſcience to the Roman Catholics; and almoſt every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out "No Popery, No Popery" It happened we believe rather by accident than deſign, that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal received moſt interruption from them. They ſtopped the Archbiſhop of York, and groſſly inſulted him. They next ſeized on the Lord Preſident of the Council, whom they puſhed about in the rudeſt manner, and kicked violently on the legs.

Lord Mansfield was alſo daringly abuſed and traduced to his face. They ſtopped Lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the moſt imprudent liberties with his Lordſhip, who was as it were in their poſſeſſion for near half an hour and would not perhaps have got ſo ſoon away, had not a gentleman jumped into his Lordſhip's carriage, and by harranguing the mob perſuaded them to deſiſt. The Duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Biſhop of Litchfield had his gown torn, the Biſhop of Lincoln, wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his Lordſhip almoſt by miracle eſcaped any perſonal damage. The Earl of Hillſborough and Lord Townſhend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and moſt groſsly inſulted. His Lordſhip would have felt their fury more, had not Lord Townſhend whom ſome of them recollected, and profeſſed a friendſhip for, been with him; as it was, they were both greatly puſhed about, and ſent into the houſe without their bags, and with their hair hanging looſe on their ſhoulders. Lords Willoughby, de Brocke, Lord Boſton, and Lord Aſhburnham, were extremely roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffetted about, not only with an indecent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a mercileſs and unmanly ſeverity for a conſiderable time. Lord St. John, Lord Dudley, and many other Lords were inſulted and perſonally ill treated. We do not hear that any of the Members of the Houſe of Commons received much inſult, further than verbal abuſe, excepting only Wellbore Ellis, Eſq. whom the mob purſued to the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front glaſs of Lord Trentham's viz a-viz, and were extremely inſulting to his Lordſhip, whom they detained in his carriage a conſiderable time.

The avenues of the Houſe of Commons were ſo filled with them from the outer door, up to the very door of the Houſe, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the Members got in or out of the Houſe. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the Houſe of Peers; but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door keepers, under his direction, all the paſſages from the ſtreet door, and round the Houſe, were kept clear.

The above is only a haſty account of ſuch of the particulars of the conduct of the mob yeſterday, as ſuddenly reached the writer while he was himſelf employed in the diſcharge of his public duty below the bar in the Houſe of Lords. Poſſibly more and worſe conſequences followed Lord George Gorden's aſſembling ſuch a number of perſons yeſterday for the purpoſes which his Lordſhip has already avowed. What the writer has ſtated, he preſumes is ſufficient to make every friend to peace and good government, heartily wiſh that thoſe in power may take effectual means to prevent ſo groſs an inſult to Parliament, and ſo daring a violation of the quiet of the city of Weſtminſter, from being again repeated on any occaſion. It is in vain to talk of the liberties of a country, where the democracy can at the pleaſure, at the caprice, or in conſequence of the miſtaken zeal of any individual, let his rank be ever ſo exalted, be ſummoned together in large bodies, and being ſo aſſembled, can exerciſe the moſt lawleſs and oppreſſive tyranny, and ſet the civil power at defiance.

June 5. Lord George Gordon's conduct on Friday at the Houſe of Commons, was very extraordinary; he rather abetted the mob than endeavoured to appeaſe them; he roſe frequently from his ſeat to talk to them in the lobby, and inform them of what was paſſing in the Houſe. At length the door being locked, he went up and harrangued them from the baluſtrade of the paſſage, which looks down on the lobby. As he was ſpeaking from this ſituation, obſerving the Chaplain near him, he aſked him to addreſs the people, and, upon his declining, deſired that they would call upon the Clergyman of the Houſe of Commons, to declare whether he approved of the Popiſh Bill. Lord George continuing to urge the Chaplain to give his ſentiments, he replied with a becoming warmth, that "the only opinion which he thought himſelf at liberty to give, was, that all the fatal conſequences that might happen that night, would be entirely owing to his Lordſhip."

June 6. Yeſterday morning a Privy Council was held on the ſubject of the preſent diſturbances, and the lawleſs proceedings of the mob, as well in reſpect to their violences on the chapels of the foreign miniſters, as to their indecent and unruly behaviour to other perſons, and in other places. The reſult of the determinations of this moſt auguſt meeting, was confidently declared in the drawing room to be, that a proclamation ſhould inſtantly be iſſued, offering a reward of 500l. to thoſe who would diſcover, and give ſuch teſtimony as ſhould bring to conviction, the perſon or perſons principally concerned in deſtroying and ſetting fire to the chapel of the Sardinian Ambaſſador, and injuring that of the Bavarian Ambaſſador on Friday evening. It was alſo ſaid, with equal confidence, that a commiſſion was to be made out, authorizing certain perſons, therein named, to bring to trial without delay, thoſe who ſhould be charged as principals in the late and preſent riots, in order that by making an immediate example of the moſt henious offenders, future diſturbances may be prevented, and the lives of thouſands ſaved.

Yeſterday the mob which take part with the Proteſtants, continued very riotous in Rope makers alley, Moorfields; they continued to burn every thing they could find in the Chapel School-Houſe, and dwelling houſes belonging to the Roman Catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find, and burned it; the roof of the buildings not eſcaping. They pulled down a houſe belonging to the Roman Catholic ſchoolmaſter, in Moorfields in about one hour yeſterday, which, when done, ſome thouſands went to the Roman Catholic ſchool in Charles ſquare, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards are placed at the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambaſſador's chapels, night and day.

Laſt night a large mob of riotous perſons ſuddenly attacked the houſe of Sir George Saville in Leiceſter fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of beſt part of the furniture, which they piled up in the ſtreet, and ſet fire to; a party of the Horſe-Guards being ſent for, the mob diſperſed, but the furniture was conſumed.

The houſe of Mr. Rainforth, tallow chandler, in Standhope ſtreet, Clare market, was alſo laſt night ſet fire to by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, and was burning furiouſly when this paper went to preſs.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 18th of June laſt, two Negroes, a Man and a Woman: the man is a fat chunky fellow, about thirty years of age: The Woman is about 23 years of age, and of a ſmall ſize. It is needleſs to deſcribe their cloathing, as they have more with them than they can wear at one time, and each of them a blanket. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward for each, and reaſonable charges paid by

JOSHUA ELDER, or
MARY SMITH.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED laſt night, from the 11th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Hubly, the following two perſons, viz. Serjeant William Dingley, an Engliſh man born, ſix feet high, about thirty-five years of age, light brown hair, (tied) rudy complexion, thin and ſlender made, by trade a Barber, had on when he went away, a blue regimental coat faced with red, brown veſt, white linen drawers, white woolen ſtockings, and a round felt hat (bound.)

The other named John Alexander, a Serjeant, an Engliſh man born, tolerable well ſet, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, long viſage, and darkiſh complexion, black ſhort hair, has a number of ſmall black moles in his face, by trade a barber. Had on when he went away, a blue regimental coat, faced with red and buff edging, white jacket and breeches, and a round hat with a black feather, chews tobacco.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and ſecures them, ſo that the regiment may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

GEORGE BUSH Captain and
Paymaſter to the 11th Pennſylvania Reg.

Camp near Paramus.
July 29, 1780

WANTED Immediately,

A NUMBER of WOOD-CUTTERS, for which the higheſt prices will be given by

L. DORSEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1780.

THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

OR

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the firſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-houſe rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

To be SOLD for caſh or ſhort credit,

A VERY light PHAETON, without top, and five or ſix good HORSES for riding and carriage, all young. Enquire of Mr. HILTZHEIMER.

FOR SALE,
A CHAIR and HARNESS.
Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SHIRTLIFF,
At his ſtore the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Hamilton's Wharf, Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of PEPPER in barrels, Weſt India and Country RUM by the hogſhead, and GIN in caſes.

TO BE SOLD,
At BATCHELER's STORE-CELLAR, the corner of Walnut and Front-ſtreets.

EXCELLENT fine Bottled CYDER, alſo fine Bottled BEER, Hare's American PORTER in Bottles, of the firſt quality, good Claret and Cyder VINEGAR. Gentlemen and others, who pleaſe to favour him with their orders, will pleaſe to ſend or return, empty BOTTLES,

---

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN JONES,
In Front-ſtreet near Vine ſtreet.

PORT WINE in bottles; bottled Beer by the groce or dozen, for exportation or home conſumption; concentrated Spirits of Vinegar, excellent Pickling Vinegar; alſo a broad-wheeled Cart in good order.

N. B. Will be exchanged for good CYDER this fall, a parcel of Iron bound HOGSHEADS, &c.

China, Queen's and Glaſs WARE.
A large aſſortment of China, Queen's and Glaſs Ware, juſt opening and to be ſold by

HUGH HENRY,

(Wholeſale and retail) in Cheſnut ſtreet, the third door from the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; conſiſting of

TUREENS,
Large & ſmall bowls,
Large and ſmall tumblers and decanters,
Cups and ſaucers,
Coffee-pots,
Tea-pots,
Milk pots,
Oval diſhes,
Soup Diſhes,
Shallow and ſoup plates,
Breakfaſt ditto,
Butter ditto,
Fruit baſkets and plates,
Cream-pots and ſtands,
Butter pots with covers,
Pint mugs, &c. &c. &c.

Likewiſe ſugar, tea, coffee, pepper, rice, &c. to be ſold as above.

CHOICE Port and Madeira Wine in bottles,
Bottled Beer for exportation or immediate uſe,
Vinegar by the caſk, and
Draught Beer as uſual,
TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM PUSEY,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.
The higheſt price given for Empty Bottles. 6t.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, near the falls of Schuylkill, on the 28th June laſt, a middle ſized red COW, with a white face, ſome white on both her hind feet. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

LONDON, June 5, 1780.

HOUSE of LORDS.

THE Lord Preſident of the Council called the attention of the houſe to the great fall from dignity, which their Lordſhips had ſuffered the preceding day, in conſequence of the groſs inſults and violence offered to many of their Lordſhips perſons, by the riotous and unruly mob, which had aſſembled in the ſtreets, and not only interrupted the members of that Houſe in their way to it, and thereby prevented many of them from coming to do their duty there, but had obliged others, when the buſineſs of the Houſe was over for the day, to ſteal away like guilty perſons, in order to ſave themſelves from being ſacrificed to the fury of a lawleſs and miſlead rabble. Their Lordſhips had witneſſed the inſults and ill treatment offered to the perſons of ſeveral of their Members, but ſtill greater violences had been offered to others; in particular, a Right Reverend Prelate, had been ſtopped in the ſtreet, he had been forced out of his coach, the wheels of which were taken off, and in order to ſave him from the danger that threatened him, a gentleman, who lived in the neighbourhood, received him into the houſe. The mob not contented with the inſults that they had already offered the Reverend Prelate alluded to, had broke into Mr. Atkinſon's houſe, where he had taken refuge, and had deputed thirty of their own body to ſearch every room in the houſe for his perſon, being determined to have poſſeſſion of him, if they any way could. Luckily the Reverend Prelate, by changing his clothes and getting over a wall, and ſo obtaining a paſſage through the neighbouring houſes, made his eſcape, but undoubtedly at the peril of his life. This certainly was not to be attributed to religious motives, neither was it to be defended on the ground of averſion to Popery, which was ſaid to be the ſole cauſe of the people's aſſembling in ſuch large numbers; it was a daring violation of law and of the peace of the city of Weſtminſter, which called loudly for the moſt ſerious and immediate interpoſition of Parliament. Before their Lordſhips, therefore, proceeded to any other buſineſs, it behoved them to do ſomething for the recovery of their dignity, a meaſure which they could not hope to attain, without taking ſome effectual ſtep towards bringing who cauſed the mob on Friday, as well as thoſe who were moſt active in the lawleſs proceedings of that day, to condign puniſhment. Another reaſon why the Houſe ought inſtantly to act in that manner, was the inſult and injury done to two of the foreign miniſters chapels, one of which was not only ſtripped of all its contents, and thoſe contents burned in the ſtreet, but was itſelf ſet on fire and demoliſhed; another was treated in a like way in the firſt inſtance, and would have ſhared the ſame fate in the ſecond, but for the timely interpoſition of thoſe who were ſent for its protection. If ſomething therefore was not inſtantly done to ſhew, the ſtrong diſapprobation of thoſe inſults and violences which the Houſe felt, and at the ſame time to prove that their Lordſhips were determined to puniſh the people who were the authors of them, all the world would believe that the repreſentatives of foreign powers could not reſide ſafety in this country, and that it was not in the power of Government to protect either the perſons, or the property of foreign Ambaſſadors from inſult and injury. His Lordſhip ſaid ſurmiſes, and indeed ſomething more than ſurmiſes, had gone abroad, that other riots and other mobs were intended; but Government having had timely intimation of ſuch deſigns, had, he truſted, taken effectual means for preventing their being carried into execution. His Lordſhip, after other arguments, concluded with moving,

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his "Majeſty that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give "immediate directions for proſecuting in the moſt "effectual manner, the authors, abettors, and in-"ſtruments, of the outrages committed yeſterday in "Old Palace-Yard, Guildhall, Weſtminſter, and "places adjacent, and upon the houſes and chapels "of ſeveral of the Miniſters from foreign ſtates."

The Duke of RICHMOND ſaid, he had no intention to oppoſe the motion, he thought it was exceeding proper, and he was very glad to find that his Majeſty's Miniſters had recovered from their panick, and had at laſt come to a proper ſence of their duty. The preceding day they had either through fear, or ſome other motive, neglected it moſt reprehenſibly, and the two Secretaries of State, with the Lord Preſident of the Council, had ſat there, witneſſes of the inſults and violence done to the perſons of ſeveral of their Lordſhips, without offering to take any one ſtep whatever to put a ſtop to them; nay, when the mob were ſo outrageous that even the buſineſs of the Houſe could not go on, they had been obliged to get the noble Lord near him to make a motion that the Magiſtrates of Weſtminſter might be called to the bar; the noble Lord near him, they were concious, had more popularity than themſelves, and therefore, however proper to be made, they were afraid to make the motion themſelves, and had got him to make it. What had been the reſult of it, their Lordſhips but too well knew; the Juſtices who came to the bar had told Miniſtry to their faces that they had no orders to attend, and that Government, though the riot that took place, was ſo much to be expected, from the appearance of the advertiſement in the newſpapers two days ſince, had taken no ſtep whatever to prevent it. His Grace repeated, that the cauſe of the preſent diſturbances and diſcontents had originated in Government itſelf, and that the whole of Friday's buſineſs, notwithſtanding what had fallen from the noble Lord at the head of the Council the preceding day, (of his not having heared among the thouſand reaſons aſſigned by the mob in the ſtreets, one word about the Quebeck bill,) was aſcribable to the Quebeck Bill, and to that alone. The noble Lord had now made a very proper motion, and he was as ready to give due praiſe to Miniſters when their conduct deſerved praiſe, as he was determined to reprobate and mark their conduct, when it merited cenſure: he hoped however that the noble Lords motion was intended to be a practical meaſure and not to end in theory; but that proper ſteps would be taken to render it effectual. His Grace obſerved, that in the courſe of his ſpeech the noble lord had dropped an expreſſion which required explanation. The noble lord had talked of ſurmiſes, and more than ſurmiſes, of other mobs and other riots. He beged to know what the noble Lord meant, and he thought he was bound to explain himſelf, becauſe if the words were ſuffered to remain unexplained they would go forth to the world liable to very ſtrange interpretation.

The LORD PRESIDENT ſaid, he would moſt readily explain them, that he was obliged to the noble Duke for calling on him for an explanation, and that he ſhould at all times be ready to explain every thing that fell from him in that houſe, becauſe he liked ſpeaking out upon every ſubject, and was an enemy to inſinuations of all ſorts. When he mentioned the ſurmiſes of other riots which had reached Government, he meant to allude to intelligence that could be relied on, which had been given Government, of an intention to make a mob of the oppoſite ſide that evening, for the purpoſe of retalliation; having this timely notice of ſuch a deſign, Government he hoped had taken effectual means to prevent it, and he flattered himſelf peace and quiet would continue. With regard to what the noble Duke had ſaid, relative to no orders having been given by Government, to prevent the mob and the outrages of the preceding day, he aſſure the noble Duke he was miſtaken; orders had been given on Thurſday, and he could with great confidence aſſert it, becauſe he ſpoke upon the authority of the perſon who carried and delivered thoſe orders to the Magiſtrates, and he was extremely ſorry to ſay, that notwithſtanding what the Juſtice of Peace Mr. Wright, had ſaid at their Lordſhips bar the day before, that gentleman was acquainted with thoſe orders having been ſent, and had been at a houſe on Friday morning, and in company where he muſt have heared of them. As to the noble Duke's fears, that the motion would be ſuffered to remain the ſole meaſure to be taken, and would not be followed up, they were totally groundleſs; indictments were already drawing, (for there were ſeveral perſons apprehended in the fact of deſtroying the Sardinian Ambaſſador's chappel in cuſtody,) and thoſe indictments would be preferred to the Grand Jury next Wedneſday, and if found, as he had no doubt they would be, the perſons accuſed in them would be brought to their trials the very firſt leiſure day, that the Court of King's Bench ſhould have to hear them.

The duke of Richmond thanked the noble Lord for his explanation which he ſaid was extremely neceſſary, as without it, people without doors might be induced to imagine a very different matter, from what now appeared to be the ſtate of the caſe. He commended Government for their care in taking proper ſteps to prevent another riot, and warmly reprobated the conduct of any Magiſtrate who ſhould dare to impoſe upon that Houſe, by aſſerting a falſehood at their bar. Such a Magiſtrate, he declared, ought not to remain an hour in the Commiſſion (the Lord Preſident ſaid, acroſs the Houſe, "I think not") and the Houſe, he thought, ſhould proceed immediately to enquire into the matter. With regard to the mob, his Grace ſaid it was not an Engliſh, but a Scotch mob, a mob headed by a Scotſman, and grounded upon the riotous proceedings, and the ſucceſs of thoſe proceedings, which had taken place on the ſame occaſion, and reſpecting which, Government

had acted so very extraordinary, and so very indefensible apart, that it gave him fresh ground for asserting that the tumults of the preceding day originated with Government. Besides what was he to think of the private wishes of those Ministers, who could sit silent, and take no one step to prevent the mob from robbing, and personally ill treating the Members of that House, and the Members of the other? What was he to think of the conduct of the other House, who sat inactive while the gentleman who had abetted the present discontents, and caused the mob to rise, in order to force a measure on the House of Commons, was sitting among them, and rising every minute to run to the door, and acquaint the people in the lobby, with blue cockades in their hats, what each each member said, by that means marking out and devoting particular members for destruction? Was such conduct to be borne, and what would the world think of an Administration, who were either so timid or so negligent as to put up with it, or suffer it even for a moment? He hoped therefore that in the prosecution of the very proper measure, which the noble and learned Lord had just proposed, Government would act firmly, and not content itself with wreaking vengeance on the poor misled people who were the instruments of the mischief, and who were many of them stimulated by a zeal for the Protestant religion, which they were taught to believe was in danger, but would trace the evil to its source, and draw forth the principal movers of the riot, let their rank be what it might, to exemplary punishment. His Grace again asserted, that the Quebec Act was the real source of the discontents, and not the repeal of the acts relative to Popery; the repealing act merely gave toleration in matters of conscience to the Roman Catholicks, and was, in fact, an innocent, nay a laudable measure, but there was an essential difference between religious *toleration* and the *establishment* of a religion; the Quebec Act absolutely established the Popish religion in Canada, by sending a Popish Bishop there, and allowing every part of the exercise of that most dangerous and intolerant religion. His Grace therefore in the moment that he recommended a firm and resolute prosecution of the rioters, advised administration to take advantage of the present moment, to draw good out of evil, and to gain a little well-earned popularity by accompanying their due performance of the calls of justice, with a measure in favour of the proper and praiseworthy prejudices of the people. He advised them to take this opportunity of repealing the Quebec Act, thereby shewing in one point of view, that they could be firm where they ought, and concede where they ought; thus, by holding up the features of noblemindedness in the most striking light, he said, they could not fail of gaining general applause.

Lord SHELBURNE took up the argument on pretty much the same grounds, but went into it still more extensively. His Lordship reprehended Ministers severely, for not having taken effectual measures to prevent the riots of the preceding day, which he said they might thank themselves for, because most clearly, and most unanswerably, the whole was but a continuation, and comparitively speaking, a feeble continuation of the riots in Scotland upon the same subject. The mob here had copied the mob there, but they had been less violent, and less excessive. Here a member of Parliament; a gentleman of a noble and distinguished family, had summoned the people together, by public advertisement, printed in the newspapers, some days previous to the day on which the mob met. Government ought immediately to have taken notice of that advertisement, and to have made a remedy, which was all that could now be applied, unnecessary, by preventing the mischiefs that threatened, from taking place. In Scotland the advertisements for the mob to assemble, and resist the act for repealing the former acts against the Roman Catholicks, had been more in number, and had appeared earlier and with greater authority. He was much mistaken, if the Magistrates of Edinburgh, had not themselves convened the people and made a part of the mob, and the most active part. What had been the consequence? Government, instead of punishing the Magistrates, instead of holding up to the misled populace an example which would teach them in future to avoid a matter of such great danger, (for a matter of great danger, it ought always to be) as opposing the laws or rising in opposition to any measure which the wisdom of the legislature chose to adopt, had not dared to hurt a hair of the rioters heads; they had not dared to institute an enquiry, but had fallen in with the prejudices of Scotland, and had accommodated matters; they had done more, they had promised all that the zeal and enthusiasm of an enraged mob had prompted them to demand. This was the source of the present mischief! Here it was that the public were to look for all the riots that had happened, and all the riots that would happen, in opposition to Popery! With regard to the late act repealing certain points of severity, which had been established by former acts, (in times when matters with regard to Popery, stood widely different from their present situation,) it was as the noble Duke who spoke last, had well expressed it, an innocent act, provided that government had done its duty, and used that vigilance and attention which it was at all times their duty to shew towards the conduct of the Roman Catholics, but more especially when from having granted them some indulgences, it was natural to expect, that the professors of a religion which taught them eagerly to seek for, and lay hold of every opportunity of extending its influence, would either generally, or in some instances abuse those indulgences, and overleap the bounds which the repealing act had left, as limits to the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in this kingdom. His Lordship observed, that he was the better warranted to say this, because when he was himself in office, he had always thought the progress of Popery within the realm, a matter deserving his most vigilant attention, and had on every occasion used the authority of his situation, in preventing every illegal attempt to extend it beyond the bound which the legislature had prescribed. He remembered particularly that when he was Secretary of State, intelligence was brought him, that a noble Duke, one of the first Nobility in the Kingdom, had not only built a new Chapel for the exercise of that religion which he professed, but had instituted a kind of academy or seminary for the education of young persons; the moment he heard of it, he did not adopt the modern custom of letting matters proceed till they ripened into mischief; he did not wait till the cause produced its effect; he struck at the cause immediately, he applied to the noble Duke, he told him what his duty as Secretary of State obliged him to do, and gave him notice that if the seminary was not put an end to, that he must interpose his authority; the noble Duke acted in this affair as became him, and the consequence was, the seminary was abolished instantly and no more heard of. In a late instance likewise, he had been applied to, and told that a meeting to discuss religious matters was instituted at Coachmaker's Hall, where such topics were agitated, as gave him reason to see that seeds of great popular tumult and disorder would be sown if government were not apprized of it, and did not take effectual measures to put a stop to it. Had he been the enemy of government which Administration and its creatures had endeavoured to make the public believe he was, he should have laughed at the information, have told the person that brought it to him, "Oh, its a foolish matter, too ridiculous to merit attention; don't mind it, it will come to no mischievous "end, its perfectly harmless!" Instead of treating it in this light manner, he had done his duty, and seeing most clearly that mischief was at the bottom of it, that it contained the seeds of serious danger, his answer to his informant had been this, "Go to government, apprize them "as fully, as you have apprized me of the circumstance; "don't conceal a tittle of what you have said, and they "can't but see their danger, and will, I make no doubt, "take the proper measures for preventing it." Did this look like enmity? Did it wear the face, had it a single feature of personal rancour? Having acted in this manner, he thought he felt himself warranted to give government some advice now, and to expect that his advice should be attended to.

[To be continued.]

Examination of the RIOTERS.

SATURDAY last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, thirteen persons who had been apprehended by the soldiery and peace officers at the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn fields, the preceding night, on suspicion of having been concerned in the destruction thereof, were conveyed from the Savoy by a Serjent's guard to the public office in Bow street, and examined before the Magistrates. A vast concourse of people attended on the occasion, and the military formed a half moon before Sir John Fielding's house, to prevent any attempt that might be made by the mob to rescue the prisoners. Michael Bryant, John Twycross, and William Reeves, were first examined: The first was taken coming in haste from the chapel, the second in the chapel whilst it was on fire, and the last received was charged with attempting to rescue the prisoners from the peace officers. The next put to the bar were Thomas Robinson, Isaac Hornway, and Samuel Raddle, who were apprehended by Joseph M'Knare, a soldier in the third regiment of Guards, and the Serjeant of the same regiment, two of them in the chapel, and the other coming out at the door. After these came before the Bench, John Vickers, John Banywood, and John Reynolds; Vickers was taken in the chapel, and likewise Banywood, who was wounded by one of the soldier's bayonets in the breast. Banywood was charged by Mr. Rainforth, of Clare street, Clare-market, with striking him whilst he was endeavouring to secure one of the parties. The four prisoners remaining were then brought up, viz. Joseph Lind, Joseph Beardmore, Joseph Pullen, and Thomas Inwood; against Lind there was the clearest evidence of his having been concerned in the riot, being seen by Mr. Maberley of Long-acre, and Mr. Rainforth, in the act, of throwing a folio volume and a velvet cushion into the fire: The other three were taken in and near the chapel. They were all committed for re examination, except Reeves, who gave security for his future good behaviour, and Innwood, who put in bail for his appearance on Wednesday next, when the prisoners will be re examined. The witnesses who gave testimony against the above young men on Saturday, were Justice Gilbert, Mr. Hendrick, Mr. Mahon, apothecary, Mr. Maberley, Mr. Rainforth, Messrs Clarke, Prothero, Mr. Mauns, and Philips, peace officers, and some of the soldiers. Messrs. Chamberlayne and White, solicitors to the treasury, attended on the part of the prosecution. Lord Essex and several persons of distinction were present at the examination.

As party feuds at present run so very high, the only method that can be hit upon to pave the road to a permanent union, is to take off a few heads. Mr. Lee Lewes is, we hear, appointed (under a royal patent) Decollator General; his first practice, it has been said, is to be on the head of Lord George Gordon, who, it must be owned, is a willing martyr, for when Mr. Lee Lewes waited on his Lordship, after he had been informed he was to take off his head, and to assure his Lordship that he would not give him any pain, he begged leave, if he meant his head as a side dish for the public, that Mr. Lee Lewes would not withdraw it from his entertainment.

JUNE 6.

Intelligence from the Public Office in Bow-street.

Yesterday were re-examined at Bow street, the young men taken up on Friday for a riot, and on suspicion of willfully setting fire to the Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel, in Duke street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; when they were all discharged except three, Lind, Inwood, and Twycross, who are to be tryed on Thursday.

Extract of a letter from Bridgewater, June 2.

"Yesterday at ten o'clock Mr. Charles Fox arrived here, and at eleven o'clock began to canvass the town with Mr Allen and Mr. Balch. The bells rang merrily, cannon were fired, and the day was concluded with other marks of rejoicing. There is to be a meeting this day at the assize hall, when Mr. Fox was expected to make a florid oration.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 4.

"Yesterday arrived the Courageux man of war, of 74 guns, from the Downs.

"Yesterday sailed the Culloden man of war, of 74 guns, Capt. Balfane, with dispatches for the West-Indies: also the Licorne frigate on a cruize.

"Yesterday afternoon sailed the Prothee, of 64 guns, Capt. Buckner, with the following ships for the East-Indies, viz. Earl of Mansfield, Pigot, Earl of Dartmouth, Royal Admiral, Neptune, Grovesnor, Rochford, Lord Holland, Glatton, Bellemont, and Vanfittart.

"The Union man of war, of 90 guns, is gone out of harbour to Spithead."

Last Saturday se'nnight the wife of one Robinson, of Chippenham, Wilts, in a fit of despair cut her child's throat, and afterwards cut her own in a shocking manner. Two surgeons speedily gave their assistance, but the woman died on the Tuesday night following; and the chid lay then without hopes of recovery. The woman being asked the cause of committing this rash action, replied it was trouble, for she could not bear to see her sick husband carried to goal.—It seems the Court of Requests was held there that day, and an execution was ordered against her husband, which he was so far unable to pay, that he and his family had for some time been in want of the common necessaries of life, owing to the sickness of himself and his wife, and not being of that parish did not properly make known their necessities.

BALTIMORE, August 15.

A gentleman in London, observing lately that Lord North was daily losing ground: "Oh dear Sir, replied another, he has been losing ground ever since he has been in office. The immense tract of ground in America that he has lost, is a proof of my assertion.

Sir Charles Bunbury, (on Lord North's motion, in the British House of Commons, for reading a second time the bill for imposing an additional duty on malt) feeling for the distresses of the people, could not help making some observations on those taxes which had sunk them to such a degree, that they begin to dislike that Constitution which they formerly had venerated. Much, however, as they were oppressed and greatly as they might begin to dislike the present Constitution, he would advise them to beware how they should adopt the plan of every artificer, who, while he aimed at embellishing, might deface the building. He could not however but acknowledge, that the people had very just cause to complain. The American war conceived in folly carried on with obstinacy, and fatally persevered in, had sunk the value of land so low, that it was as cheap as stinking mackarel. He had once prided himself in the name of gentleman; but he began to wish his father had given him a different education from that which he had received, because he was apprehensive that in a short time he would be unable to support the rank in which he had hitherto lived. If he retired to his study, forgetful for a moment of the distresses he laboured under, he would soon find himself roused from this pleasing forgetfulness by the House-Tax-Gatherer. If he descended to his stable, he would be put in mind of the public calamities by his jockey boys, for whom he was obliged to pay taxes. If he stepped into his carriage, the post tax stared him full in the face; and should he by chance fall asleep on the road, the voice of the Turnpike man calling for his Cheque, would soon rouse him, and as it were hang out to him a memento of the American war. The noble Lord, however, was not satisfied with this. The jovial glass used formerly to afford some relief from care; but now it was to be an instrument of distress, which was to encrease in proportion as the glass should be fully circulated. The additional duty on rum, brandy, and wine, crowned the distresses of the gentry; whilst that on malt, paid by the village labourer, would convert the jovial toast into a curse on the Minister. As he mentioned roast, he recommended two to Parliament, "peace with America," and "a less army and greater navy."

BOSTON, August 3.

It is reported, that Thomas Boylston, late merchant in this town, has lately lent the government of Britain, engaged in a cruel war against his native country, the sum of 25000l. sterling. Should this man's estate in America be inquired after, it might probably be found to be safely conveyed away; and should his inclination lead him some time hence to return to the United States, he might find some advocate for granting him such a privilege.

We are credibly informed, that Mr. Ross, Captain of the Resolution privateer, of 16 guns, out of Halifax, that was sent into this port some time past, by the valiant Capt. Williams, together with all his officers that were set ashore on parole near Halifax, had entered volunteers on board the Delight sloop of war, and were seen on board of her off Cape Sables, by the cartel that arrived last week. The brutal and unexampled, treatment shewn by the above named infamous Ross and officers, to the ladies passengers in the cartel from Halifax, will ever be remembered; and his violation of parole entertained a just sense of.

We are told that the Halifax banditti were astonishingly uneasy on information being given that the armada of our gracious Ally were approaching to these territories; and that the captious and ungracious Richard Hewes is continued as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, notwithstanding the importunity of the petulant Jack Butler to dislodge him.

Friday last arrived here a brig from Martinico, by her we have an account that the French and Spanish fleets had left that place, bound for Jamaica, which we daily expect to hear has surrendered to our illustrious Allies.

The sum total of the donation received by the ladies of Philadelphia, in their several districts, for the American army, amounts to Three Hundred Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-six Dollars.——An example truly worthy imitation!!!!

A number of very valuable prizes have arrived safe in port since our last.

AUGUST 7.

We are assured 19 (out of 38) sail of victuallers, bound from Europe to Quebec, will shortly make their appearance in a new libel of vessels taken from the enemy, which will put it beyond a doubt that they have arrived safe in port.

NEW-LONDON, July 28.

In our last was mentioned the taking of Capt Whitney's sloop from a wharf at Mill-River in Fairfield. We since learn that Capt. Whitney, being in bed aboard the sloop, at the time she was boarded, was murdered. The horrid action, it is said, was perpetrated by some Tories who had just before escaped to Long-Island.

NEWPORT, July 22.

Several of the enemy's frigates have been seen a little to the eastward and northward of Block-Island almost every day this week; and yesterday near 20 sail were discover-

ed, supposed to be Admiral Graves, with 8 or 9 ships of the line, and some frigates and privateers from New-York, endeavouring, it is supposed, to intercept the second division of the French fleet: --Yesterday three of their frigates attempted to cut off a small sloop coming round Point Judith from Connecticut.

Yesterday arrived here the privateer sloop Argo, Captain Talbot, from a short cruise, and brought in with him a small sloop, from New-Providence bound to New-York, loaded with fruits, &c.

July 29. Thursday arrived here the privateer ship Washington, Capt. Munro, from a cruise. The Washington was chased by several of the British fleet lying off Block Island, neither of which could come up with her.

The British fleet of 16 or 17 sail, which have been off Block-Island for some time past, remained nearly in the same situation the day before yesterday, since which the weather has been so thick only three have been discovered from hence.

Extract of an intercepted letter from Ireland.

"As to public news I can tell you England, Ireland and Scotland are in a great ferment; some of the Ministry likely to be brought to condign punishment. There are this minute above 50,000 volunteers armed and disciplined in this kingdom, which is a vast deal considering that these associations were in their infancy when you left England; and indeed forming and disciplining those companies is the most useful thing that ever was instituted in Ireland; for by the volunteers we are prepared against any foreign enemy; they keep peace and good order at home, and have done more than that, (O wonderful to say it! made our Parliament honest; in a word, from the Lord to the juror of a Sheriffs court, we are volunteers; so that until time makes them corrupt, Ireland will reap the benefit."

NORWICH, August 3.

'Tis said that the British fleet which for some time past have been off Newport, have disappeared.

Last Saturday morning this town was alarmed with advice having been received by his Excellency the Governor, that a fleet having 8000 troops on board, was off Greenwich in this State, proceeding eastward; it was conjectured their intentions might be to ravage the sea coast bordering on this State, orders was accordingly given to have the militia repair to New-London for its defence;---they universally turned out on the service and with the train of artillery, which made a *martial appearance*, they marched for New London, where they remained till this morning, and then was dismissed, intelligence being received that the fleet and troops had returned to their dens.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.

Yesterday se'nnight a fleet appeared off Rhode-Island, said to consist of about 18 or 20 sail, among which are 9 or 10 ships of the line, the remainder frigates, and smaller armed vessels, under the command of Admiral Graves.

AUGUST 5.

Since the accounts were received here of an intended attack upon the French troops at Rhode Island, the whole of the Militia of this State, and a considerable body from Massachusetts-Bay and Connecticut, have, much to their honor, chearfully turned out and marched to the support of our generous Friends and Allies, thereby manifesting their attachment to them, and their zeal for the common cause.

Last week the Marquis de la Fayette arrived at Newport from the American Army.

On Tuesday a Pollacre arrived here, in 11 days from St. Eustatia. By her we learn, that the French and Spanish fleets passed by that Island 21 days before she sailed from thence.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

IN CONGRESS, August 18, 1780.

CONGRESS resumed the consideration of the proceedings of the Court-Martial on the trial of Doctor William Shippen, Director-General, and thereupon passed the following order:

The Court Martial having acquitted Doctor William Shippen.

Ordered, That he be discharged from arrest.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated August 7.

"A lugger is just arrived, and the master of her brings intelligence of a French fleet of 12 sail of the line, which the master of a polacre bound to Salem informed him, he had spoke with fourteen days ago on their passage to Rhode Island. I hope for a confirmation soon, but cannot be responsible for the truth of this information.

"Our privateers have had great success in falling in with a fleet of transports, bound from Great Britain to Quebec; they were under convoy of three frigates, but were dispersed by a French seventy four, which fell in with them off the Western Islands. It is said that twelve of the transports were taken by this ship, and we have certain intelligence of eighteen that were taken by our privateers as follows: By the Brutus 5, two arrived; the Essex 4, two arrived; the Jack 4, not arrived; the America 2, not arrived; the Stark 3, arrived. The seven that are arrived, are laden with provisions, spirits, and English goods.—The remainder is daily expected."

Extract of a letter from a person lately from New-York, dated, August 10, 1780.

"The engagement between the Trumbull frigate and the ship Watt, was by far the most severe of any that has happened on the coast this war, and is perhaps only to be equalled by that of Paul Jones with the Seraphis. She arrived in so amazing a shattered condition, that the wharfs near where she lay, was constantly crouded for sundry days by people of all ranks to view her. She received near one hundred balls in her hull only, and had 92 men killed and wounded. Her cargo was immensely valuable, and no insurance was made on her by the owners, as she was fitted on purpose to fight any frigate she should meet. Her Captain has been candid and generous enough to give great applause to the officers and crew of the Trumbull, and confesses he had no idea of being so ruffly handled by any Rebel ship of her force."

On the morning of the 8th instant, departed this life, in the 55th year of her age, JANE WILLIAMS, the wife of DANIEL WILLIAMS, and was decently intered the next day, in Friend's burial ground; she was a woman possessed of many valuable qualifications, and particularly distinguished herself as an affectionate wife, a tender mother, constant friend, of a generous and affable disposition: Which secured her the universal love and esteem of all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her.

Last Sunday came to town, Captain Richard Grinnell, who made his escape from the Scorpion prisonship in New-York, on Tuesday the 15th inst. He informs us, that on the day he left New-York, there was the hotest press ever known there, they pressed about 700 men that day, and the press still continued, that they not only took seamen, but all the refugees, labourers and merchant's Clerks they came across. Captain Grinnell further says, that there was on board the two prison ships, Scorpion and Strumbillo, about 300 prisoners.

Lieutenant's-Office, Philadelphia, August 21, 1780.

To the Second, Third, and Fourth Classes of the city Militia.

WHEREAS a large number of our virtuous Militia, belonging to the 2d, 3d, and 4th Classes, have marched against our common enemy; and as many of these true sons of liberty have left wives and children, who by Law are entitled to a support during their absence, which is to be paid them out of the fines of delinquents: Hereby give Notice to all such delinquents, to pay forthwith into my office in Arch street, their respective Fines, by which such delinquents will save five per cent. commission, and other inconveniencies; the Collectors having positive orders not to call more than once on any delinquent, from and after the publication of this notice, for any Militia fines due.

WILLIAM HENRY, Lieutenant of the city and liberties.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT and convenient brick DWELLING HOUSE, in Baltimore Town, suitable either for a private Family or Merchant, and in as good a stand for business as any in the Borough. Five Hundred Pounds of the purchase money must be paid in gold or silver, not that the seller lacks confidence in the Continental currency, but, from a necessity of raising a sum in specie, *to defray the expence of a two years captivity at New-York.*

NATHANIEL RAMSAY.

August 21, 1780.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty sixth day of August inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the schooner or vessel called the Lively, and her cargo, burthen about twenty tons, ——— Allen, late master; taken on her late voyage from Hispaniola to Baltimore, retaken, sent into this port and libelled against by Samuel Hollingshead, *(qui tam,* &c.) To the intent that the owners thereof, or any other persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
August 21. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; for the trial of the schooner Two Brothers, lately commanded by Samuel Cleetsam; taken at sea on her intended voyage from New-Providence to New-York; sent into this port and libelled against as prize by James Nicholson and Samuel Nicholson, Esquires. To the end and intent that the owner or owners or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
August 19, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two hundred VOLUMES of Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Physic, Botany, Anatomy, Phisiology, and Pharmacy, among which are fifteen volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery of Paris, and thirteen volumes of the Premiums given in said Academy. Danet's Dictionary, French and Latin, and others. A compleat collection of Instruments of Surgery of the best quality, of steel and silver; the Forceps of Desmelie, and his Lever for womens delivery.

Also a large quantity of Linen, fit for wounds of all kinds; Bandages for hernia; a quantity of Wax Pipes, &c. a neat and good pair of Pistols; a Bridle and Bit; a Snuff Mill, with some silk Sieves, &c. Apply to the Printer.

Southwark, August 17, 1780.

STRAYED from the subscriber last Friday, the 11th instant, (August) a brown bay MARE, 15 and a half hands high, with a large star in her forehead, trots and canters well, carries lofty. Also stolen the beginning of May last, out of the stable of the subscriber, a brown bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, with a small snip, about 5 years old, trots and paces; he has a small lump on the inside of one of his legs above the footlock. TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward will be given for the Mare or Horse, and FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Horse and Thief, by

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. The subscriber has a convenient family WAGGON, and a genteel COACH to dispose of cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

At Twelve o'clock at the COFFEE HOUSE, on Wednesday next, the 23d instant.

The Schooner BLAZING STAR,

Formerly a Pilot-Boat belonging to this Port.

ABOUT six years old, her sails almost new, now lying at Cocks's Wharf, below Walnut street, (formerly Abraham Mason's.) Inventory to be seen at the place of sale. Also two compleat WHALE-BOATS, with one swivel and a number of muskets.

August 21, 1780.

August 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Elegant bay STALLION, to be seen at SAMUEL HODGSON's Livery Stable, near Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets.

LOST,

On Thursday the 13th July last, between Penrose's Ferry and Philadelphia.

AN old leather POCKET-BOOK, containing two printed certificates, signed Owen Biddle, Assistant Commissay Gen. of Forage, No. 68, for 2838 2-3 dollars; and No. 69 for 1800 dollars, dated the 11th May, 1780, due to Capt. Archer; some bills for horse keeping, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in Continental money. Whoever has found the same, and returns the tickets to the subscriber at his Livery Stables, back of the City Tavern, shall be entitled to the money which the Pocket-Book contained, and one hundred dollars more on the delivery of the said tickets. They are of no use to any person but the owner, as payment is stopped.

SAMUEL HOGSON.

Said Hogson has a genteel pair of HORSES and good light WAGGON, with a careful driver to hire, either by the day or job.

Lancaster, August 18, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in Ann Arundel county, State of Maryland, the night of the 13th inst. a Mulatto Slave, named DICK, about nineteen years of age, five feet two or three inches high, has short curled hair, which he sometimes ties, had on a linen coat, blue jacket and drab breeches, a shirt of Irish linen, and a cambrick stock, he was apprehended at Wright's Ferry, and called himself Isaac Black, is armed with a pistol, and says that he is going to the Continental army.

Whoever secures said Slave, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

Philadelphia, August 19, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Continental Waggon Yard, on Tuesday the 14th instant, two Horses, viz. one a dark bay, about eight years old, fourteen and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock M. and on the off buttock F. S. also a light bay, about six years old, fifteen hands high, large ratch in his face, four white feet. Whoever takes up said Horses, and brings them to Jacob Hiltzheimer, or Colonel John Mitchel, shall receive SEVENTY DOLLARS Reward, for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT BEARD.

Just came to hand,

A fresh and neat ASSORTMEENT of

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold by wholesale only, at a reasonable price, at

JONAS PHILLIPS's *Store,*

In Market-street, near Mr. Dunlap's Printing-Office, viz.

CHINTZES and Callicoes, Cotton and Persian Checks, Cambricks, Lawns and Muslins, checked and cotton Handkerchiefs, white Linens, sewing Silks, and twist Tapes broad and narrow, quality Bindings, Breeches Patterns hair plush, Mohair Buttons, women's Gloves, black Modes, men's Hats, Ravens Duck and canvas for light Sails for tents, Russia Duck, Buntings for ships colours, white and blue plain Blankets, Diapers, Spanish Brown, Role Brimstone, and Copprass. Rayzers, Door Locks, Guilt Buttons, a few casks of Pot and Pearl ash, and sundry other goods.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1780.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Loan Office Certificates, Continental or State money, or Exchanged, for West India goods, or tobacco, several tracts of good land, in Cumberland and Westmoreland counties. Two tracts of said lands, are patented, and lie in the neighbourhood of Chambersbourgh. For particulars, enquire at Mrs. Campble's, in Front-street, five doors below Arch-street.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY RIVERS, deceased, are hereby desired to pay the same to the subscriber immediately; and all those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be paid.

SARAH COCKSHOTT, Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, situated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton. The house is a large, neat, convenient, well finished brick building, with every conveniency of stores, stables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, in Front street, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, or the subscriber at Princeton.

July 10, 1780. ENOS KELSEY.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the Glouceſter, burthen about 100 tons, and her cargo, lately commanded by William Stokes, taken at ſea, on her late intended voyage from the iſland of Madeira to New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Stephen Decatur, and Roger Knighn, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Auguſt 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. for the trial of the ſhip or veſſel called the *Albion*, and her cargo, burthen about three hundred tons, lately commanded by Thomas Hutchinſon; taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from Liverpool to Archangel, and lately ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Samuel Walker, &c. (*qui tam, &c.*) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhip ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 2. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

C. P. AND N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST INDIA rum in hogſheads; French brandy in tierces; allum ſalt in tierces; brown and muſcovado ſugars in hogſheads and barrels; coffee in baggs and barrels; cocoa in barrels; cotton in baggs; gunpowder; flints; and a large aſſortment of dry goods, viz. cloths, durants, Manchester velvets, druggetts, ſhaloons, ſewing ſilk, twiſt, linens, lawns, cambricks, French and Engliſh gauzes, ribbons, black and white ſilk, blonde laces, ſilk ſtockings, flowers, feathers, pins, &c. &c. &c.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with buſineſs, wants to be employed in a Compting-Houſe. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE moſes built BOAT, in length 28 feet, in width 8 and an half feet, and in debth 3 and an half feet; will carry upwards of five cord wood, has a good anchor and chain, ſprit ſail and ſhrouds. She may be ſeen at Warner's wharf near Race ſtreet wharf. For further particulars, enquire at MICHAEL DAWSON's in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very likely NEGROE WENCH, nineteen years old, with a beautiful female Child, ſix months old, both very healthy. The Wench has been uſed to cook for a genteel family, can ſew, ſpin, and do every kind of houſe-work; has had the ſmall pox and meazles —is very honeſt and ſober. The purchaſer will have a ſatisfactory aſſurance of her character, and that ſhe is ſold for no fault but merely for want of employ. The loweſt price is 100l. York currency, or an equivalnt. Inquire of the Printer.

Bergen County, (New Jerſey) July 18, 1780.

WAS STOLEN or DRIFTED, the 30th July, from Tun Alley Dock, in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, a BATTEAU, painted a dirty yellow within and without, with three rowing places to one ſide, and one at the other, with a chain fixed on the inſide of the bow. A reward of one hard dollar or the exchange, will be given to any perſon bringing the ſaid Batteau to JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED off the Commons, a black COW, of a middling ſize, marked with a hole in both ears and ſlit to the end, has had her horns ſawed, but pretty much grown up ſince; ſhe has ſome white in her face near her horns, along the ridge of her back, and on her hind legs. She is ſuppoſed to be detained for treſpaſſing: Any perſon giving information of the perſon ſo detaining her without advertiſing, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber in Elfrith's Alley.

WILLIAM SHAW.

JOHN BROWN, formerly a ſhoemaker in New-York, now a Refugee, ſuppoſed to be in Pennſylvania, lived a ſhort time at Schrewlinberg, Bergen county, Eaſt New-Jerſey. His friends are deſirous to know his preſent reſidence, as they have ſomething of importance to communicate.

Direct him to Mr. WATKINS, Paramus.

WHEREAS me and my wife Margaret, have for ſome time paſt had ſeveral diſagreeable quarrels, entirely owing to her miſconduct, I am therefore reſolved never to have any more connections with her: This is therefore to inform the public not to truſt her on my account, as I will never pay any debts contracted by her from this date. MATTHIAS BAXTER.

Auguſt 4, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET, at the North-East corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads,
SALT, in Tierces,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels,
MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces,
COCOA, in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE, in Barrels,
A few Pipes MADEIRA,
OPIUM.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT at the north-east corner of Front and Arch-ſtreets. Enquire of

GEORGE CLYMER.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from a Paſture, the corner of Seventh and Race-ſtreet, a large ſun burnt black CHAIR HORSE, 10 years old, 16 hands high, a natural trotter, with a bald face, and one white foot, his hip and rump bones pretty high, his ſhoulder bruiſed with the ſaddle, and all fore feet have the marks of a hopple; one of his fore feet much cut with the ſhoe. The above reward, and reaſonable charges will be paid for taking up the ſaid Horſe, by

RICHARD WELLS, in Arch ſtreet.

DESERTED,

From the Barracks, a few days ago,

JAMES DWYER, a Serjeant in the ſecond Pennſylvania regiment, (Col. Stewart's) a well made man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, fair hair and complexion, about 25 or 30 years of age, an Iriſhman, and ſpeaks pretty much on that dialect: He is a pretty good ſcholar, and if gone to the country will probably offer himſelf as a ſchoolmaſter. He had on his regimentals, blue faced with ſcarlet, and a round hat bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and ſecures him in any gaol, or delivers him to me or any other Continental Officer, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, over and above ONE HALF JOHANNES allowed by the Hon. Council of this State. ANDREW LYTLE,

Lieut. 5th Reg. Pennſylv.

N. B. It is probable he is gone on board ſome veſſel in this port. He has a brother-in-law on board the Saratoga.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1780.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on Sunday night laſt, the 23d inſt. out of the paſture of Thomas Paxſon, in Saliſbury townſhip, Bucks county, A large bay HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, ſix or ſeven years old, has a ſmall bright ſtar, and his off hind foot white to his foot-lock, he is a horſe of good ſpirits, trots and canters well, but has been moſtly uſed to the harneſs for ſome time paſt, and the top of his neck, ſhoulders and ſides ſhews the marks, it is not known that he has any brand. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and will deliver him to Col. John Mitchel, D. Q. M. General, at Philadelphia, to Samuel Crook at Pitts-town, in New Jerſey, or to the owner at Trenton, ſhall receive the above reward.

July 27. MOORE FURMAN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1780.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT beautiful braſs FIELD PIECES, carrying a five pound ſhot, together with a large quantity of round SHOT ſuited to their bores; likewiſe Rammers, Sponges, Worms and Ladles. For particulars enquire of CHARLES MILLER, at the Bird-in-Hand Wharf, who has likewiſe for ſale, a few Hogſheads of excellent SPIRITS.

WAS taken up on the 18th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 15 hands high, has a ſmall tail and no ſhoes on. The owner or owners, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to JOHN MITCHEL, Cryer.

N. B. She will be ſold on Saturday the 19th inſtant, to pay her expences, if the owner do not apply before that time.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

ABSCONDED from Salem, a Woman, that paſſes by the name of CATHARINE SHAVER, (but 'tis ſuppoſed that ſhe will change her name) who took from the following perſons the undermentioned articles, viz. From John Clark, one ruffled ſhift, one Holland apron, one black ſilk cloak, laced, tore around the edges, one plain black ſilk bonnet, one red borded handkerchief, one black gauze handkerchief, and one headdreſs with yellow ribbon. From Mary Johnſon, one brown linſey wooſey petticoat, filled upon a yellow chain, one blue and white yellow callico ſhort gown, one handkerchief red and blue bordered, and white ground. From Abigail Down, one ſtriped cambleteen gown, brown and red, one Holland apron, marked with two letters B D, one linen handkerchief, one pair Holland ſleeves, one brown ſkirt, one pair thread ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes almoſt new. From Sarah Royal, one ſhift, marked S N. The above perſon is of a ſhort ſtature, thin viſſage, and has many ring-worms in her face, her hair ſomewhat gray, red noſe, is much addicted to liquor, and pretends telling fortunes. She formerly lived with Doctor Witt, and claims the faculty of a doctreſs. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone towards York. Whoever takes up ſaid perſon, and brings her to Salem, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber.

JOHN CLARK.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joſeph Griſwold.

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford townſhip, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve, containing a good dwelling-houſe, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One lot in Poplar Lane, Fourth-ſtreet, Northern Liberties, late Oſwald Eve's, containing about 6 acres, with the ruins of a large brick houſe thereon.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three ſtory Houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, &c. thereon.

All which will be ſold at the Court Houſe in this city, the thirtieth day of Auguſt next: The ſale to being at Ten o'Clock.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,]
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,] Agents P. C.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

AUGUST morning the firſt day,
My APPRENTICE LAD he ran away;
His name is John Shade I declare,
He's very apt to curſe and ſwear:
His age I think, does now appear,
To be at leaſt full twenty years:
His hair and complexion are both dark,
And his ſurly look is one good mark;
His noſe is large as they will ſee,
Whoever brings him home to me:
His ſize about five feet four inches,
Had on brown coat and olive breeches,
Old hat, blue ſtockings, ſhoes one pair,
And a coarſe ſhirt ſomething worſe for wear;
Beſides took with him ſundry cloaths,
Light coat and breeches and a pair of cotton hoſe;
A hat that's very large, and almoſt new,
A linen jacket and black breeches too:
In Arch-ſtreet at the Taylor's ſign,
Pray aſk for me, you may me find:
I did not tell my name at the beginning,
My trade a Taylor, and my name John Reedle:
The Poets great for wit and art,
Perhaps may call me funny;
But I can bear that and ſome more,
Could I but get my Johnny.
Whoever takes him up don't fail
To lay him faſt in any goal:
They ſhall be as a friend regarded,
And as above ſhall be rewarded.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbidden to carry him off at their peril.

WANTED,

A MAN

Who underſtands well the management of Meadows and Grazing Cattle;

ALSO A

COMPLEAT GARDENER;

AND

A WOMAN

To take care of of a ſmall family on a farm.

SUCH coming well recommended to Mr. WILLIAM FORBES, at the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to Mr. HENRY KITCHEN, at the Croſs Keys, Wilmington, in Delaware State, will meet with good encouragement.

N. B. It is hoped none will apply who do not come fully within the deſcription.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION and tract of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Croſs Roads, about forty-five miles from Philadelphia, containing one hundred acres and allowance, five acres of meadow, eight or ten acres of woodland, a log houſe, two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, a log barn, garden and orchard, it is under good fence. For terms of ſale, apply to Bonſall and Shoemaker's office, in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce ſtreet,

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PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1780.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house in the city of Philadelphia on the second day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the ship or vessel called the Queen Charlotte, taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by Samuel Hollingshead, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

August 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the schooner Arbuthnot, lately commanded by Roger Pye, taken at sea on her intended voyage from St. Kitts to New-York, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by Roger Kaign, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

August 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the ship or vessel called the Poplar, retaken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by Roger Knign, *qui tam, &c.* To the intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

August 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. It appears by a deposition taken in this cause, that the above vessel was taken by the British privateer called the Cox, and ordered for New York, and retaken by the Holker and Fair American on her passage thither.

A COPPER STILL,

Of 300 Gallons, to be SOLD.

Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, August 25 1780.

ONE hundred acres of good Land, within three miles of the city, to be let for a term of years.

One hundred acres of excellent Pasture, within the same distance, to be let for the remainder of the season.

A House to be let, that is well calculated for a genteel tavern, in an elegant situation, with eighty acres of Land, about two miles from the city.

Also several well situated Town Lots, to be sold or let on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printer.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Duck Creek, on Monday the 14th inst. (August) a Negro man named JAMES, aged about twenty-three years, a square built well set fellow, about five feet eight inches high, has a scar or two on his breast, and walks rocking, with his toes turning out and his heels in; had on when he went away a good tow shirt and trowsers. It is expected he will endeavour to get to Chester, and from thence cross Delaware over to the Jerseys, he being the same Negro that Philip Fitzgerald brought from thence a few years ago. His father is a free Negro and lives in or near Salem, and his wife with Thomas Sharpless in or near Chester aforesaid. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN ANDERSON.

WANTED,

As a CHILD's NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, and who can bring a good character: One from the country will be prefered. Enquire of the Printer.

Just published and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market-street, Philadelphia,

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER

Written to the PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS, by the Honorable ARTHUR LEE, Esq;

In answer to a Libel published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the fifth of December, 1778, by SILAS DEANE, Esq;

In which every charge or insinuation against him in that Libel, is fully and clearly refuted.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Wednesday the 30th of August inst. at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Continental Yard, will be sold at Public Sale, for Cash only, about Twenty HORSES.

By order of the Q. M. Gen.

4. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

CHOICE Port and Madeira Wine in bottles, Bottled Beer for exportation or immediate use, Vinegar by the cask, and Draught Beer as usual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

In Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

The highest price given for Empty Bottles. 6t.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-sixth day of August inst. for the trial of the ship or vessel called the *Albion*, and her cargo, burthen about three hundred tons, lately commanded by Thomas Hutchinson; taken at sea, on her intended voyage from Liverpool to Archangel, and lately sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Samuel Walker, &c. *(qui tam, &c.)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same ship should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

August 2. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; for the trial of the schooner Two Brothers, lately commanded by Samuel Cleetsam; taken at sea on her intended voyage from New-Providence to New-York; sent into this port and libelled against as prize by James Nicholson and Samuel Nicholson, Esquires. To the end and intent that the owner or owners or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

August 19, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the schooner Nancy, lately commanded by Alexander Morrison, re-taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against by Roger Kean, &c. To the intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

August 17, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. It appears by depositions taken in this cause, that the above schooner being loaded with tobacco was taken on the third of August inst. on her passage from some port in Chesapeak Bay to the Head of Elk, by the privateer Restoration, belonging to the port of New-York, and re-taken on the 8th inst. by the libellants. The witnesses know neither the names of the former owners or Captain of her.

FOR SALE,

A CHAIR and HARNESS.

Enquire of the Printer.

LONDON June 5, 1780.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE *of* LORDS.

(Continued from our last.)

IN comparing the events of yesterday, and the declaration of the Justice of Peace at their Lordship's bar, with what had fallen from the noble Lord at the head of the Council, it must be evident to every one of their Lordships, that the Police of Westminster was an imperfect, inadeqate, and wretched system, that the commission of the peace was filled by men, base to the last degree, and capable of every mean act derogatory, and opposite to the justice of the laws, which their office obliged them to administer with truth, equity, and wisdom. The miserableness of the Westminster Police was so obvious, that the example of yesterday pointed it out as the fit object of reformation, and shewed most forcibly that it ought to be entirely new modelled, and that immediately. Let their Lordships, at least those of them who were in administration, recollect what the Police of France was; let them examine its good, and not be blind to its evil. They would find its construction excellent, its use and direction abominable. Let them embrace the one and shun the other. The Police of France was wise to the last degree in its constitution, but being perverted in its use, its very merit became its mischief. Instead of applying it to the general benefit of the kingdom, the Ministers of France had applied it to the particular political purposes of themselves; they had perverted it into an *Espionnage*, a word, which he thanked God, would not *yet* admit of an English interpretation; they had made it a system of Spies, employed to watch the private dinners of individuals, to pry into their family concerns, to hunt out their secrets, and to render the life of every denomination of the subjects, a life of terror and a life of danger. This mischievous application of it, so totally destroyed its use, that it became ineffectual in all the great points, which alone had been the objects of its establishment. He recollected perfectly well, that when a rising happened a few years ago in France, about the encreased price of the corn, the Police having been so grossly perverted, and having from that reason grown into universal disrepute and unpopularity, attempted to interfere in vain; it was of no effect at all, the people laughed at it, and disregarded it universally. He cautioned Ministers therefore about the mode of their establishing a new Police in Westminster; if they imitated the French plan according to the original design of the French, it would be wise; if government took upon themselves the appointment of the Magistrates, their views would be suspected, and particularly if they kept in their own hand the nomination of the persons, their power of abusing the institution as the French Ministers had abused it, would excite jealousy and create disgust. Let the appointment of Magistrates be elective; let the people have a power to vote for them, and chuse them by their suffrages, the election would then be pure, no jealousy of government could prevail, and the end of such a police would be most fully answered. Perhaps it might not be unworthy the attention of those in power, to consider for a moment the Police of the city of London, a Police abundantly better regulated and more effectual than that of Westminster! The city was divided into wards and sub-divided into parishes, each of which both in the division and sub division, had its separate Police so constituted, as to make a part of the whole police of the city; might it not be worth the while of government to copy the example, and make Westminster a corporation as London was? The project was not difficult, and all the danger of altering the Police lay entirely with government. If they perverted the alteration to an extension of influence, they would do harm, and increase the mischiefs of the present system of Police; if they avoid assuming fresh power, and left the people at liberty to elect for their Magistrates, those whose character, ability, and independence, served to point them out as proper in their eyes to fill the office of Magistrates, they would act wisely and would find by the effort, that they had done what was right, and that they had instituted a Police, answering every good and desireable end, both public and private.

Having, with his usual ability, and with great information, opened this idea of instituting a new Police, his Lordship proceeded to animadvert on the intentions of government, with regard to prosecuting the rioters, and said, that if they confined themselves merely to wreaking vengeance on the poor deluded people who had assembled in the streets, they would act like unskilful surgeons, who idly imagined themselves perfect masters of their art, because they possessed all those instruments that the invention and science of skilful men had discovered to be useful, but which the experienced surgeon never handled, except in cases of the utmost necessity, whereas the unskilful practitioner, no sooner found a case at his disposal, than he had recourse to the cutting knife, he tore open the wound, he made what was bad worse, and instead of stopping the mischief where it was, he contrived, by his injudicious treatment, to extend it, and make it more general, and more difficult to cure. He declared further, that the people who had assembled, were objects rather of pity than resentment; that he had passed them with

safety both in coming to and going from the Houſe, and had liſtened to what they ſaid. Their chief argument was, "No Popery! we ſhall be burnt; no more bonfires in Smithfield, let us have the Proteſtant religion, and let us have peace!" He added, that he looked in the faces of thoſe who uttered theſe ſentiments, and he ſaw evident marks of ſincerity in their countenances; he ſaw that the people (from what motive he would not undertake to ſay) believed what they ſaid, and acted from that conviction. It behoved government therefore to conduct themſelves with prudence, to diſtinguiſh between the efforts of religious opinion, however ill directed, however erroneous, and the violence of ill-intentioned men. Let them not madly have recourſe to the cutting knife; having the law in their power, and at their will, let them uſe it with caution, and at any rate, accompany it with ſuch other meaſures as would ſhew a liberality of ſentiment, and an equal readineſs to enforce the claims of juſtice, and to do what was right in compliance with the wiſhes and petitions of the people. Proſecution however rigorous, however certain of effect, ſingly, would do more harm than good; accompanied with other meaſures, it would prove equally wiſe and effectual. There were three ſubjects under diſcuſſion, each eaſy to be embraced—the puniſhment of the rioters, the repeal of the Quebec Act, and the regulation of the Police of Weſtminſter! Take them up together, and there could be no doubt of producing all that ſober, conſiderate politicians could wiſh for under the preſent circumſtances!

The Duke of MANCHESTER ſaid, he was not in the Houſe when the noble Lord at the head of the Council opened the debate; he wiſhed therefore to have ſome little explanation of the wording of it. The term "*outrages*" was very extenſive, he ſhould be glad therefore to know what ſort of facts, government deſigned to take notice of, and what thoſe indictments were, which the noble Lord had talked of. Were the poor deluded people who hallowed out in the ſtreets, "no Popery," to be proſecuted on indictments for capital felony, or in what manner were they to be proceeded againſt?

The Lord PRESIDENT ſaid, he would readily ſatisfy the noble Duke; that thoſe perſons who were apprehended in the Sardinian Ambaſſador's chapel, in Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the very act of ſetting fire to the wainſcot and ſuch parts of it as they could not remove into the ſtreet, being apprehended in the fact of committing capital felony, would be proceeded againſt accordingly. And others, juſt as, upon the examination of witneſſes, and as the evidence went, it ſhould appear proper, but that it was not the intention of government to proſecute thoſe, who wearing blue cockades, had merely joined or made a part of the mob, and called out "No Popery, &c." That it would be beneath the dignity of government to inſtitute any ſuch proſecutions, and he moſt certainly, for one, ſhould have adviſed to the contrary, had any perſon in the Council hinted at ſuch an idea.

The Duke of MANCHESTER ſaid a few words and declared no one of their Lordſhips, was more an enemy to ſuch licentious proceedings as thoſe of the day before, than he was, he only wiſhed that government might act with that caution which ought to govern every judicial proceeding, and not give occaſion for any ſuſpicion, that they had been under the influence of daſtardneſs during the riot, and that now the danger was over, they were actuated with rage for revenge. His Grace ſaid, he ſhould certainly ſupport the motion, becauſe it appeared to him exceedingly proper and indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

The Marquis of ROCKINGHAM ſupported the motion likewiſe, but ſeverely reprehended the inattention of Miniſters, who, having had the advertiſement of Lord George Gordon before their eyes, for ſome days, did not take effectual means for preventing the aſſembling of ſuch a mob, as had inſulted their Lordſhips, and done ſo much miſchief to the chapels of the foreign Ambaſſadors. The Marquis ſaid, every wiſe Stateſman always preferred a preventive to a remedy, and that the chief uſe of the authority office gave, was to intervene in great caſes, and forerun miſchief. That when he was in office, it had happened that while he was in the country, intelligence was brought him that a bell man of a neighbouring village had delivered hand bills about for a conſiderable extent of country, ſummoning all perſons reſiding in that diſtrict, to meet on an appointed day in the market place at Pontefract, in order to prevent by force, the price of corn from being raiſed. This intelligence was no ſooner given him, than he rode ſeventeen miles from Wentworth to a Juſtice of Peace who lived near the bellman, and directed him immediately to iſſue his warrant for apprehending the bellman, and if it ſhould appear on his examination, that he had delivered any ſuch hand bills, to commit him to York Caſtle. The Juſtice, the Marquis ſaid, took his advice, and there was no mob; for the moment they heard that the bellman, who had ſummoned them together, was in York Caſtle, they were afraid of being ſent there likewiſe, and therefore never went to Pontefract. The ſame ſort of conduct ought to have obtained in this caſe. Lord George Gordon ſhould have been proceeded againſt, and his loud tongued-followers would have been appalled. As a noble friend of his had ſtated, what he heard the mob ſay, he would do the ſame; he had heard them call out "No Popery," and clapping his hand to his watch to ſecure it, he had felt ſeveral hands directed to it; it was pretty obvious therefore what ſome of the mob came for. His Lordſhip did not approve of immediately repealing the Quebec Act, becauſe he thought that Canada might not be in our hands at the time that intelligence might arrive in Canada of the repeal of it: Another Seſſions it would be right to proceed upon it. [The Duke of Richmond here ſhook his head, and ſaid, "by all means repeal it immediately."] The Marquis declared, if it were poſſible to repeal it now, he certainly had no objection, but he thought it wiſe to proceed more immediately to other points. He reprobated in moſt deciſive terms, the willingneſs of Miniſters to call out the Military, and ſaid, when he was Miniſter, he always oppoſed it. That the Juſtices in Yorkſhire, were repeatedly writing to him to that end, but that he uſed one general argument to diſſuade them from ſuch a meaſure, and after a little time, he found no great difficulty in putting an end to any farther application on the ſubject. He commended the motion, but adviſed moderation in the uſe of the means government had in their power.

The Duke of RICHMOND and other Lords having ſaid a great deal relative to Mr. Wright's declaration at the bar, and his Grace having obſerved, that in juſtice to that gentleman, it would be right to ſend for him and hear what he had to ſay in his defence.

The Earl of PEMBROKE (who had been beckoned to the bar by a perſon preſent at the debate, and informed, that Mr. Wright was a gentleman of great honor and integrity, and that he would be as much above the meanneſs of ſtating a falſehood, as any one of their Lordſhips, and having been further told, that ſhocked at what was ſaid about him, the perſon had ſent for him, and that Mr. Wright was then attending at the King's Arms Tavern, expecting to be called) roſe, and ſtated to their Lordſhips, that he had been credibly told, that Mr. Wright was attending, and that there were two Mr. Wrights in the Commiſſion.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND immediately informed the Houſe, that there muſt, he apprehended be ſome miſtake, for that Mr. Wright who had been examined the preceding day, was a very reſpectable and worthy Magiſtrate, who had, on every occaſion during the time of his being in the commiſſion, (in which he had been for many years,) done great credit to himſelf, and eſſential ſervice to the city of Weſtminſter. His Grace then went into an examination of the office of a Juſtice of Peace for Weſtminſter, and ſhewed that it was an exceeding troubleſome office; and that thoſe who executed it, got very little thanks for their pains. That, for this reaſon, it was impoſſible to perſuade gentlemen of family and fortune to undertake it, and that, notwithſtanding the popular prejudices to the contrary, if the Houſe would give themſelves the trouble to enquire into the characters of many of the gentlemen now in the commiſſion for Weſtminſter, they would find the greateſt part of them very liberal minded, honeſt, worthy men; that every pains had been taken both by him as Cuſtos Rotulorum for Middleſex, and by the gentlemen of the commiſſion themſelves, to extirpate and keep out of it, all doubtful characters, and every individual who could ſtoop to dirty practices. His Grace deſcribed the eſtabliſhment and regulations of the different public offices in Weſtminſter, and particularly ſhewed that the office in Litchfield ſtreet was conſtituted on the moſt liberal plan. That the gentlemen who ſat there, acted without fee or reward to themſelves, and that the receipts upon warrants, &c. were appropriated ſolely to the diſcharge of the rent of the Houſe, in which the office was held, and that the Magiſtrates who attended there, never put a ſhilling of the general receipt into their own pockets. His Grace alſo ſtated to the Houſe, that there were but about ſeventy ſix Conſtables in Weſtminſter, and had they been all convened the preceding day, they could not poſſibly have acted with any effect againſt ſuch a tremendous mob as were in the ſtreets. His Grace concluded with repeating his encomiums on Mr. Wright, and expreſſing a wiſh, that he might be ſent for and heard in his defence.

An order was immediately made for the attendance of Mr. Wright, and as the Lord Preſident of the Council had ſtated, that Mr. Chamberlain, Solicitor to the Treaſury, was the perſon, who carried the orders to the Magiſtrates from the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, a meſſenger was at the ſame time diſpatched to him, that he and Mr. Wright might be confronted and heard at the bar together.

The queſtion was then put and carried *Nemine Diſſentiente.*

BRUSSELS, April 10, 1780.

WHEN two or more nations announce to the reſt of Europe that they are going to make a bloody theatre, all the ſpectators, whether indifferent or intereſted, calculate its duration according to the ideas they have of the ſituation and ſtrength of the belligerant powers. We almoſt conſtantly flatter ourſelves with an approaching peace, but are often deceived by experience, becauſe we do not foreſee all the obſtacles, and becauſe the operations of war are not as eaſily executed as projected. At the opening of the firſt campaign between France and England, it was generally thought that one ſtroke would terminate the quarrel; that the Engliſh troops would be driven from the continent of America, and that Great-Britain was not in a condition to ſupport the war above a year. That haughty power, preſerving the remembrance of her glory and the hope of revenge, thought, on the other hand, that at the bare appearance of her fleets would diſperſe a new created marine: She has found her miſtake. At the opening of the ſecond campaign, the politicians were all unanimous in preſaging the fall of the Britiſh empire and the end of all its quarrels with the Houſe of Bourbon: It was threatened in every quarter and with the moſt terrible efforts; it has even experienced ſome conſiderable loſſes, and her pride has ſuffered more than once in the Weſt-Indies: But her courage has not abated, becauſe wind and fortune, by protecting her commerce, have given her ſenſible advantages over that of her enemies. And now, contrary to expectation, we are at the commencement of a third campaign, and our politics have been twice deceived. It ſeems that all Europe is now combined to put it out of the power of Great-Britain to continue the war; ſhe ſees on all ſides either enterprizing enemies, or concealed ones we ſecretly wiſh her abaſement: The powers upon whoſe alliance ſhe counted moſt, are the firſt to arm for the ſupport of neutrality: After this, we ſhould have better foundation than ever to believe, that notwithſtanding the vigour of her conſtitution, ſhe is not in a condition to make head againſt ſuch united forces; and could almoſt venture to aſſert that the moment of reconciliation is not far diſtant, did not the experience of two years teach us to diſtruſt our own judgment.

We know that the Court of Ruſſia, far from manifeſting the ſmalleſt intention of aſſiſting Great-Britain, has, on the other hand, ever ſince the commencement of the preſent war, been inceſſant in making her the moſt ſerious repreſentations on her violent and arbitrary conduct with reſpect to the ſhips of neutral powers. The declaration of the Czarina is founded on proper motives; ſhe eſtabliſhes excellent general principles for neutral nations in time of war. We there ſee the invariable ſentiments of the auguſt ſovereign of all the Ruſſias, for the protection of her own ſubjects and the maintenance of the law of nations. They write from the Hague, that this declaration will have great weight with the States General, and has cauſed very agreeable ſenſations throughout the United Provinces. The invitation ſhe has given them to concur with her and the other Northern powers, in all the meaſures neceſſary to ſecure the navigation and commerce of their ſubjects, has been received with the moſt lively gratitude. They are ſatisfied that an armed neutrality, at the head of which a power as formidable as Ruſſia would be, can alone preſerve them from Britiſh ſpite and vexation: This news has animated their confidence, and we are aſſured that they preſs with the utmoſt activity the intended augmentation of their marine.

According to the laſt advices from Portugal, it appears that there is a very important negociation on foot at the Court of Liſbon. Upon looking into the motions of the cabinet, the activity of their armaments, and the levies ordered to compleat their land forces, it may be preſumed that they are near declaring themſelves, and that the neutrality they profeſſed in favor of England will ſoon undergo ſome alteration. Commodore Johnſtone, when he ſtopped at Liſbon with his ſmall ſquadron, was buſy in negociating armaments againſt the enemies of Great-Britain; but the merchants of that capital who wiſh for peace, ſaw with concern, that there were then ſeven privateers fitted out under their eyes by order of the Engliſh Miniſtry, ready to ſail from Liſbon: We are even aſſured that the Courts of France and Spain, being informed of this almoſt open infraction of the neutrality, have preſſed the Portugueſe Miniſter to explain himſelf preciſely on that ſubject: It is eaſy to ſee that this explanation can not be ſuch a one as they wiſh for, without changing the face of the politics of Portugal. The general opinion is, that ſhe will ſeize with pleaſure this opportunity of ſhaking off a heavy yoke, and will follow the example of Holland.

All the merchants of Sweden and Denmark are inceſſant in their ſolicitations to their Courts, for the protection of their commerce in the courſe of the preſent war; and we hear that they are buſy in all the ports of theſe two powers, in equipping the ſhips deſtined to convoy their merchant veſſels.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

I WILL be very much obliged to you for inſerting in your papers, the following extracts from the anſwer of the Court of France, to the late Juſtificative Memorial of the Court of London. As it is impoſſible you ſhould publiſh the whole, (the original containing no leſs than 84 quarto pages) I have tranſlated what parts of it I have thought moſt important, and beſt calculated to ſhew the noble candour and ſimplicity with which France oppoſes plain facts, to the ſpecious arguments of a Court long practiſed in the arts of miſrepreſentation and falſe reaſoning.

X. Z.

THE Court of London has juſt publiſhed, under the title of a Juſtificative Memorial, a miniſterial anſwer to the expoſition of the motives of the King's conduct, in relation to Great-Britain: If ſuppoſed or miſrepreſented facts, if falſe or ill applied principles, if ſophiſtry and abuſe are able to juſtify the proceedings and unwarrantable aſſertions of Great Britain, it muſt be acknowledged that the Engliſh Miniſtry have performed their taſk with great ſucceſs: But the impartial Court to whom they have appealed, perſuaded that the King takes care of his honor, his reputation and his glory will, no doubt, have ſuſpended their judgment, till his Majeſty has either avowed or deſtroyed the accuſations which they have allowed themſelves to utter againſt him. The King would certainly have condemned to ſilence and oblivion, all the errors and invectives, which are the baſis of the defence of the King of Great-Britain, and it is not without the greateſt reluctance, that his Majeſty finds himſelf obliged to call them back: He thinks however, that to deſtroy them is a duty he owes to himſelf, in ſtating the truth of the facts, and expoſing all the motives and views by which his ſteps have been directed. But the King will take particular care not to imitate the ſtile and tone of the Court of London: As he will only ſpeak the language of juſtice and reaſon, the ſimplicity of his expreſſions, will equal the moderation of his ſentiments, and he flatters himſelf, that the force of the truth he is going to expoſe, will alone irrevocably fix the opinion of all the powers. In the Memorial of the Court of London, the King is ſaid to have forgot the faith of treaties, the duties of an ally, and the rights of ſovereigns, in order to employ himſelf ſolely to take advantage of circumſtances, which ſeemed to favour his ambitious projects: He has degraded his dignity, by forming ſhameful connexions with the Americans: and after having exhauſted all the infamous reſources of perfidy and diſſimulation, he has dared to acknowledge the ſolemn treaty which his Miniſters had ſigned with the obſcure Agents of the Engliſh colonies. Such are the chief accuſations which the Court of London forms againſt that of Verſailles. In order to enable the public to form a right judgment, it is neceſſary to enter into the particulars of the King's conduct, to compare it with that of the Court of London, to develope the principles by which both have been directed, in fine, to deſtroy ſuch facts as have been ſuppoſed by the Britiſh Miniſtry, to reſtore thoſe they have altered, and to mention thoſe which they have thought proper to omit: In a word, a cauſe is going to be brought to the truth, which intereſts all nations, and which the Court of London has perverted in the moſt ſtrange manner.

All the powers of Europe are obliged to acknowledge that the King has hitherto kept inviolably to the pacific aſſurances he never ceaſe to give them; and the King of England might render this teſtimony better than any other ſovereign, becauſe he has particular proofs of the ſincerity of his Majeſty's wiſhes, for the preſerving of the general peace, and becauſe he muſt remember the repeated ſteps his Majeſty has taken, to maintain the harmony which ſubſiſted between the Courts of Verſailles and London. But that Prince, or rather his Miniſters, who have their faults to conceal, have thought it much more convenient to their views, their perſonal intereſt, and perhaps their ſafety, to repreſent all his Majeſty's ſteps as ſo many proofs of his perfidy, in accuſing him to have fomented, ſupported, and completed the revolution in America, in reproaching him, his having taken advantage of the circumſtance which this ſame revolution offered him, to carry his pretended ambitious projects into execution. In order that all nations to whom the King appeals, as well as the Court of London, may be enabled to appreciate that catalouge of pretended enormities, the principles will be faithfully expoſed, by which the King's conduct has been directed: It will be ſhewn with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, how, when, in what circumſtances, and in what views his Majeſty has formed a connection with the United States of North America.

All the world knows that the Americans had already began to oppoſe the enterpriſes of their mother country, when the King took in his hands the reins of government, and every one already foreſaw, that the Americans would either ſhake off the yoke of the Engliſh domination, or yield only to the ſuperior forces which might be ſent to ſubmit them. This reflection could not eſcape the King's ſagacity, and it offered him the infallible means of being at leaſt revenged of all the unjuſt proceedings of the Court of Great Britain towards him; but his Majeſty was not dazzled by ſeducing appearances: He remained a quiet ſpectator of the conteſt between Great Britain and her colonies, and his unwillingneſs even to appear to take a part in it, prevented him from entertaining the leaſt relation with the Americans. He might, however, without incurring the reproach of ſacrificing all to his ambition, injuſtice and perfidy, have taken into ſome conſideration, what is called reaſon of ſtate: Struck with the advantages which the approaching independence of America ſeemed to offer, he might have thought that it was not only his intereſt but even his duty to favour it: Well knowing what was the conduct of England in circumſtances leſs favourable than thoſe in which were then the colonies, he might have thought himſelf authorized to imitate her: Convinced by a long ſeries of facts, that the Engliſh politics had no other baſis than perſonal intereſt, the moſt exclusive convenience, and a tyrannical and invidious ambition; he might have thought himſelf obliged to render it ineffectual, by leſſening the means of its activity. Had his Majeſty really acted up to the above plan, is there an enlightened and unprejudiced judge who would have dared to condemn him, and denounce him to poſterity as an enemy to mankind? Mean while the inſurrection was making the moſt rapid progreſſes, the ſpirit which had brought it on, was ſpreading univerſally through the Britiſh colonies, arms were taken up on all ſides, and the troops which the Court of Great-Britain had ſent to check it, met with a reſiſtance which they could not ſurmount. This ſtate of things muſt have augmented the courage of the Americans, and taught them to confide in their own ſtrength. Whilſt however, they had arms in their hands, and kept the Engliſh in a manner ſhut up in the town of Boſton, they made a laſt effort, and laid again their grievances before the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, their petitions for redreſs, were written in ſuch a ſtyle as no faithful ſubject might diſown, and one may venture to ſay, in a very different tone from that in which the Engliſh are accuſtomed to demand juſtice of their ſovereign: It were no doubt, ſuperfluous, to remind the Court of London of the manner in which they received the remonſtrances of the Americans. The conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry in ſo important and nice an occurrence, deſtroyed the little hope, which the colonies had ſtill hitherto entertained, of a juſt and laſting reconciliation; and they were left with the cruel alternative, either to ſubmit as rebels, or to maintain at the expence of their blood, their liberties and privileges. It was eaſy to foreſee that they would take the laſt determination, and this extreme reſolution, warranted by the Engliſh conſtitution, and rendered them neceſſary by the conduct of the Miniſtry of London, riveted the bands which had already united the ſeveral colonies, and produced THE FAMOUS ACT OF CONFEDERATION, by which the Thirteen Provinces, which now compoſe the United States, joined together in a leauge againſt their metropolis, which they no longer looked on, but as their tyrant and oppreſſor. This act was ſoon followed by another infinitely more important, that by which the Americans declared themſelves independent from the ſovereignty of Great-Britain. There is no one but remembers, that the patriotic party in England, inceſſantly foretold this event, which they looked upon it as the neceſſary conſequence of the anticonſtitutional meaſures which the Council of St. James's ſtill continued to carry on with obſtinacy. France was not in the leaſt concerned in the ever memorable ſtep of the Americans: The King, when it took place, had not the leaſt, either direct or indirect relation with them: His Majeſty did not even keep an Emiſſary in America. He was firſt acquainted with the declaration of Independence, by the way of Great Britain, and then through the channel of Mr. Deane, who was then juſt arrived in France. This American's ſtaying in the kingdom, produced a new order of things, becauſe it was then that the Court of London began to expoſe its principles, and pretended grounds of complaint: They took umbrage at the preſence of Mr. Deane, even before they had the leaſt equivocal ſtep to plead: They not only were perſuaded that that American was charged with a ſecret commiſſion, but, ſeduced by their own principles, they likewiſe ſuſpected the King to have hearkened to his propoſitions.

This is no doubt what is meant by accuſing his Majeſty of not having been aſhamed to degrade his dignity, in forming ſecret connections with rebellious ſubjects.

LONDON, *June* 8.

JUSTICE WILMOT's houſe and office, and a houſe in Moor-Fields were burnt, and ſeveral other houſes pillaged and all the goods burnt. Lord North's houſe was alſo about to be attacked, but a party of horſe prevented its demolition. Juſtice Willis was taken out of his coach by the mob and rolled in the dirt, on account of ſome offence given by his coachman to them while on his road to Weſtminſter. Between twelve and one o'clock on Wedneſday morning they attacked Lord Mansfield's houſe in Bloomſbury Square, burnt all his Ladyſhip's elegant funiture, his law library conſiſting of ſome thouſands of volumes, with many capital manuſcripts, deeds, mortgages, his wardrobe, pictures, &c. They took poſſeſſion of his wine cellars, and gave the wine plentifully to the populace. A ſmall party of ſoldiers arriving, the riot Act was read, and the ſoldiers ordered to fire, by which five perſons were killed, and ſeven or eight wounded. The mob however were not intimidated, but proceeded in the attempt, and would not deſiſt till the houſe, ſtables, &c. were all conſumed. Lord Mansfield's loſs is eſtimated at 30,000l. Both he and his Lady eſcaped by a back door but a few minutes before the rioters broke the houſe open.

The damage done by the populace ſince laſt Friday is eſtimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. ſterling.

Orders are ſent down to Admiral Geary, to Portſmouth, laſt night to put to ſea immediately, for fear the enemy ſhould take advantage of our inteſtine commotions, and attempt to land a body of troops on this iſland.

June 10. About five o'clock on Friday, Lord George Gordon was taken into cuſtody by the King's meſſengers, and conveyed to the horſe guards. About ſeven in the evening a cabinet council was held, by whom Lord George Gordon was examined. This examination laſted till paſt nine when Lord Gordon was committed to the Tower. Two of his ſervants were alſo apprehended, and his papers, &c. ſecured. He was carried to the Tower in ſo judicious a manner, that no accident happened.

The guard which accompanied his Lordſhip was one of the largeſt ever known to be employed on the like occaſion. A very large body of infantry preceded and followed his Lordſhip's coach very cloſe. Theſe were preceded by General Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, after which came a Colonel's guard of foot, with a party of life guards. In the whole, the eſcort amounted to twelve or fifteen hundred men.

Mr. Fiſher, Secretary to the Proteſtant aſſociation, and Mr. Hopkins, one of their principal managers, are alſo committed to the Tower.

At the meeting of Parliament, Lord North is to deliver a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Commons, informing them of his having given orders to ſeize a member of their Houſe, and ſpecifying the charges againſt him, after which a ſpecial commiſſion will be appointed for his trial.

The deſtruction of Lord Mansfield's houſe may be conſidered as a public loſs. Three hundred manuſcript volumes of notes, and other valuable profeſſional papers of this great law luminary, were deſtroyed. One of them was a large quarto on the diſtinct priviledges of both Houſes of Parliament, which, after the utmoſt perſuaſion, his Lordſhip had conſented to give to the world immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 26

Yeſterday His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Miniſter of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, gave an elegant entertainment, on occaſion of the King's anniverſary, to the Honorable Members of Congreſs, and many other Gentlemen of diſtinction; when the following Toaſts were drank:—The King—The United States—The King of Spain—The Queen—Monſieur (the King's brother)—The Comte d'Artois—Succeſs to the Combined Armies—General Waſhington—The Marechal de Broglie—The Comte de Rochambeau—General Gates—The Chevalier de Ternay—The Plenipotentiaries in Europe.

IN CONGRESS, AUGUST 22d, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt importance effectually to prevent the deſtruction, waſte, embezzlement and miſapplication of the public ſtores and proviſions, upon which the exiſtence of the armies of theſe United States may depend, and no adequate proviſion hath been made for the juſt puniſhment of delinquents in the Departments of Quarter Maſter General, Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, Commiſſary General of Iſſues, Clothier General, Commiſſary General of Military Stores, Purveyor of the Hoſpitals and Hide Department; therefore,

Reſolved, That every perſon in any of the ſaid Departments intruſted with the care of proviſions, or military or hoſpital ſtores, or other property of theſe United States, who ſhall be convicted at a General Court Martial of having ſold without a proper order for that purpoſe, embezzled or wilfully miſapplied, damaged or ſpoiled any of the proviſions, horſes forage, arms, cloathing, ammunition, or other military or hoſpital ſtores, or property belonging to the United States of America, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be directed by a General Court-Martial according to the nature and degree of the offence at the diſcretion of ſuch Court: And every perſon in any of the ſaid Departments intruſted as aforeſaid, who ſhall be convicted at a General Court Martial of having through neglect ſuffered any of the articles aforeſaid to be waſted, ſpoiled or damaged, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid Court ſhall in their diſcretion direct according to the degree of the offence.

AUGUST 23d.

Reſolved, That no Certificates iſſued in the Quarter Maſters and Commiſſaries Departments after the 15th day of September next, afford any claim upon the United States, unleſs iſſued under the following regulations.

Firſt. That they be for ſervices performed or articles purchaſed, within their reſpective departments.

Secondly. The Quarter Maſter General and Commiſſary General ſhall themſelves ſign all ſuch Certificates as are iſſued in their reſpective Departments.

Thirdly. All ſuch Certificates ſhall be given for ſpecie, or other current money equivalent.

Fourthly. All contracts or purchaſes made, for which Certificates ſhall be given, ſhall be made for ſpecie value.

Fifthly. The articles ſo purchaſed, ſhall be enumerated in ſuch Certificates with the rates and prices thereof, and the prices ſhall be reaſonable when the preſent circumſtances of our affairs are compared with the coſt of articles of like quality, or ſervices performed in the year 1775, or when compared with the allowance by Congreſs to the United States as expreſſed in their reſolution of the 25th February laſt.

Reſolved, That Certificates iſſued under and agreeably to the foregoing regulations, ſhall bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum from the time ſtipulated for payment until paid.

Reſolved, That the Quarter Maſter General and Commiſſary General be, and hereby are ſtrictly enjoined, to make monthly returns of their purchaſes and proceedings to the Board of War, and make monthly returns, to wit, on the laſt day of every month to the Board of Treaſury, of all Certificates ſo iſſued as aforeſaid.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

N. B. The Printers in the different States are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing reſolutions in their reſpective News-Papers.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS FRAME BUILDING, ſituated in a public part of the city, fronting the ſtreet, very well calculated for a grocery ſtore. Likewiſe the leaſe of an Elegant BRICK-HOUSE, joining the ſaid Frame, very ſuitable for any ſhopkeeper, the houſe being ſo convenient to the ſhop. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT healthy NEGRO MAN, in his prime, and a good farmer. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED ON LOAN,

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, either in ſpecie or the new State money, for which good land ſecurity and 6 per cent. intereſt will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the ſtate houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the Friendſhip, lately commanded by ——— taken at ſea on her intended voyage from Richmond in Virginia to the Head of Elk, re-taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Samuel Hollingſhead, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of North Ward, that he cannot obtain the tax due on a lot ſituate on Market and Eighth-ſtreets, containing 48 feet 3 inches in breadth by 306 feet deep, the property of Peter Gaſkell. NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid Peter Gaſkell, his Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtate, on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next enſuing the date hereof, the premiſes will be ſold agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 23d day of Auguſt, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commiſſioners.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public, That he has juſt finiſhed a Mezzotinto PRINT, in poſtar ſize*, of His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, from the original picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania.

Shopkeepers and perſons going to the Weſt Indies may be ſupplied at ſuch a price as will afford a conſiderable profit to them, by applying at the ſouth-weſt corner of Lombard and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

N. B. As the firſt impreſſion of this ſort of prints are the moſt valuable, thoſe who are anxious to poſſeſs a likeneſs of our worthy General are deſired to apply immediately.

* 14 inches by 10 inches, beſides the margin.

WANTS A NURSE CHILD,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25

THAT well-accuſtomed TAVERN known by the ſign of the CROSS-KEYS, at the corner of Cheſnut and Third ſtreets, is now occupied by the ſubſcriber; who alſo keeps a STABLE in good order, where he will receive Horſes to ſtand at Livery, and otherwiſe. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may rely on his beſt endeavours to ſerve them

JOHN A. BOGART.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD ſecond hand CHAISE, with ſteel ſprings and leather top; likewiſe a quantity of Pipe, Hogſhead and Barrel STAVES. Enquire of THOMAS CANBY, in Second-ſtreet, below the Bridge, Philadelphia.

WAS TAKEN UP,

On the 7th inſt. (Auguſt)

A BAY COLT, turned two years old, with a long tail never docked, has ſome grey hairs in his face, and is a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in two weeks from the date hereof, or he will be ſold as the law directs, by the ſubſcriber, on Richard Penn, Eſq's place, in the Northern Liberties.

Auguſt 25, 1780. JACOB LUTZ.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the night of the 21ſt inſt. (Auguſt) from the ſubſcriber in Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, between four and five years old, with a blaze in his face, both hind feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, high boned and not very handſome, trots and paces, his trot remarkable ſhort.—Whoever ſecures the horſe, and thief if ſtolen, and the thief be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars, with reaſonable charges, for the horſe only, by

ISAAC HIBBERD, Jun.

Lieutenant's-Office, Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1780.

To the Second, Third, and Fourth Claſſes of the city Militia.

WHEREAS a large number of our virtuous Militia, belonging to the 2d, 3d, and 4th Claſſes, have marched againſt our common enemy; and as many of theſe true ſons of liberty have left wives and children, who by Law are entitled to a ſupport during their abſence, which is to be paid them out of the fines of delinquents: Hereby give Notice to all ſuch delinquents, to pay forthwith into my office in Arch-ſtreet, their reſpective Fines, by which ſuch delinquents will ſave five per cent. commiſſion, and other inconveniencies; the Collectors having poſitive orders not to call more than once on any delinquent, from and after the publication of this notice, for any Militia fines due.

WILLIAM HENRY, Lieutenant of the city and liberties.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, all late of the City of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

WE the Subſcribers Agents for the ſaid City, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the ſaid City, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed Meſſuage and Lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water ſtreet, and a Stable and Coach Houſe on Front-ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania Currency, iſſuing out of a large Lot of Ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High-ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's Eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's Eſtate and John Drinker; all late the Eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in Fee Simple.

No. 4. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh Silver Milled Dollars and one third of a Dollar, iſſuing out of a Lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh Silver Milled Dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two Lots of Ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr, and William Warner; all late the Eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, (adjoining the above deſcribed Lot) containing in breadth 14 feet three inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freaſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed Tenement and Lot, containing in breadth 14 feet, 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three Lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly rents of 100l. Pennſylvania Currency each, iſſuing out of two Lots of Ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Col. Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the Ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, Joyner, late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of Six Pounds per annum, late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide, 111 feet, and on the ſouth ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground-rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lumbard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtols per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 24. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock, late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited, and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

AN Advertiſement having been publiſhed the 25th inſt. in Mr. Dunlap's Paper, by the Agents for forfeited Eſtates in the city of Philadelphia, proclaiming, that on the 28th of Auguſt, they intended to ſell by Public Auction, among other Eſtates, "two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania Currency each, iſſuing out of two Lots of Ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet between Saſſafras and Mulberry ſtreet, one of them in the tenure of David Schaffer, and the other in the tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, late the Eſtate of Andrew Allen."

The caſe ſtands briefly thus.—The ſubſcribers hold the premiſes under two different deeds from Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, both dated the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1770, each Lot ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 266 and 1-3 Spaniſh Silver Dollars for ever. Provided, that if either of the owners or tenants of the ſaid two Lots, ſhould at any time within the ſpace of ten years from the date of the ſaid deed, pay or tender to the ſaid Andrew Allen, his heirs or aſſigns, 5333 and 1-3 ſuch Dollars as aforeſaid, beſides the arrearages then due, the ground rent ſhould become extinct.

In April, 1779, Col. Melcher, eldeſt ſon of Leonard Melcher, deceaſed, on behalf of himſelf and his brothers and ſiſters, (two of whom were minors) offered to the ſaid Agents the ſtipulated ſum for extinguiſhing that ground rent in Continental Money, and upon the Agents refuſing to take it in lieu of Silver, the Colonel by petition complained to the Supreme Court, and the Court conſidering the ſaid petition, decreed on the 7th day of April, 1779, in the words following, viz. that "the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Leonard Melcher are intitled to extinguiſh the ground rent aforeſaid, by paying to the Agents for forfeited Eſtates of perſons attainted of High Treaſon, in purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, the ſum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars, in the lawful Currency of this Commonwealth, together with ſuch arrearages of ground rent in the ſaid Currency as ſhall be due for the Lot aforeſaid, at the time of payment of the ſaid ſum of 5333 and 1-3 Dollars in like manner as if the ſaid ground rent had been reſerved and made payable in the ſaid Currency of this Commonwealth, of which the ſaid Agents for forfeited Eſtates are to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly."

After obtaining this decree of the Supreme Court the Agents to whom it was delivered, ſtill refuſed to take the Continental and State money in lieu of Silver, till in the month of September next following, the ſaid David Schaffer, owner of one of the ſaid Lots, and the ſaid Iſaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, to whom in the diviſion and ſettlement of their ſaid Father's Eſtate, the other Lot was conveyed, made a formal tender to the Agents of the redemption money and arrearages of rent due, in ſuch money, as by the Act of General Aſſembly was declared to be the Currency of this State, and the ſaid Agents ſeverally and jointly refuſed to accept thereof, a few days after the tender was made and refuſal given, the ſaid David Schaffer, Iſaac Melcher and Adam Melcher, did pay according to Law, to Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; Treaſurer of the State tax, each of them two thirds of the money by them reſpectively tendered to the Agents, and took the Treaſurer's receipts.

The 10th October, the ſubſcribers preſented a reſpectful memorial to the Preſident in Council, ſetting forth the caſe as it is herein before ſtated, together with their title, deeds, the decree of the Supreme Court, the account of rent due to the ſaid Allen's eſtate, and the receipts of the ſaid Treaſurer, praying that an Act be made in the name of the Supreme Executive Council, for extinguiſhing the rent charged on the eſtates of the memorialiſts.---This memorial, the deeds and other papers were delivered to the Secretary the 10th of October, remained with the Council full four months, until on the 11th day of February it was conſidered and diſmiſſed by the following reſolve:

"Reſolved, That reaſonable legal doubts having ariſen "to the ſaid tender, as alſo to the juriſdiction of the "Supreme Court, in the caſe of the Commonwealth being a creditor and not a debtor. And upon enquiry it being found that it has not been the practice "upon the Act of Aſſembly, to extinguiſh redeemable ground rents as prayed by this petition, the ſame "be diſmiſſed, and the parties be left to their remedy "at law."

Upon this occaſion, the ſubſcribers find it proper, publicly to make known and declare, that under the Laws of this Commonwealth, by the authority, and agreeable to the decree of the Judges of the Supreme Court, they themſelves have already purchaſed the ſaid two ground rents, and paid the ſame into the Treaſury as herein before ſtated; and therefore do forewarn all perſons of purchaſing from the ſaid Agents, the ſaid two ſeveral ground rents, or either of them.

DAVID SCHAFFER,
ISAAC MELCHER,
ADAM MELCHER.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. at Ten o,clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ſchooner or veſſel called the Lively, and her cargo, burthen then about twenty tons, ——— Allen, late maſter taken on her late voyage from Hiſpaniola to Baltimore retaken, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by the mate Hollingſhead, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owners thereof, or any other perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 21. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the Glouceſter, burthen about 100 tons, and her cargo, lately commanded by William Stokes, taken at ſea, on her late intended voyage from the iſland of Madeira to New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by Stephen Decatur, and Roger Knighn, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owners or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Auguſt 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſchooner Adventure, burthen about twenty-five tons, lately commanded by Edward Steward, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from Providence to Charleſtown, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by John Kemp, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 17, 1780.. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt inſt. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the brig Flora, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, lately commanded by John Giles, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from New York to Charleſtown, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by John Kemp, &c. To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 17, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE AUGUST 29, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the inſtance of many of my fellow-citizens, and friends to the cauſe of our country, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office.—Should I meet with your approbation, the favor ſhall be ever gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your humble ſervant,

Camp near Trenton, WILLIAM WILL.
Auguſt 24, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing general election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be in the return for the ſaid Office: Which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen.

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.
Auguſt 5, 1780.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Eſq;

PRESIDENT, and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay: Thomas Eddy, Ironmonger; James Talbert, Trader; John Fox, Cutler; Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aſpden, John Warder, and Benjamin Booth, Merchants; and Phineas Bond, Attorney at Law; Joſeph Fox, Blackſmith; and William Pyles, Mariner; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia:—And William Corker, Cooper; and James Waln, Yeoman; both now or late of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties:——And Daniel Janes, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Moorelaud; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:——And Joſeph Kennard, Labourer; now or late of the townſhip of Plumſtead: John Meredith, Labourer; now or late of the townſhip of New-Britain: John Overholt, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Tunicum: George Brown, and Joſeph Worthington, (ſon of Richard Worthington) Labourers; both now or late of the townſhip of Buckingham: And Alexander Corbet, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Makefild: And Evan Thomas, Labourer; now or late of the townſhip of Hil town; all now or late of the county of Bucks:—And Joſhua Proctor, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of New Garden: Samuel Fairlamb, Yeoman; now or late of the Borough of Cheſter: And George Sinclair, Tanner; now or late of the townſhip of Weſt Caln; all now or late of the county of Cheſter:—And Jacob Boyer, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Donegall: And Abraham Bare, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Earl; both now or late of the county of Lancaſter:—And Henry Steininger, Labourer; and George Philip Wertman, Yeoman; both now or late of the towſhip of Linn; both now or late of the county of Northampton:—And Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, and Edward Erwin, Yeomen; all now or late of the townſhip of Rye: And William Simpſon, and William M'Pherſon, Blackſmiths; and Hugh Givin, Labourer; all now or late of the townſhip of Tyrone; all now or late of the county of Cumberland; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elſewhere: WE, the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers "traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, "and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth, "and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for "aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims "thereupon," DO hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox, William Pyles, Joſeph Fox, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joſeph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George Brown, Joſeph Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joſhua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Edward Erwin, William Simpſon, William M'Pherſon, and Hugh Givin, to render themſelves to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before the Twenty-ſeventh day of October next: And we do in like manner require the ſaid Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aſpden, John Warder, Benjamin Booth, and Phineas Bond, to render themſelves to ſome one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of April next; and alſo abide their legal trials reſpectively, for ſuch their treaſons or pain that every of them, the ſaid Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox, John Warder, Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aſpden, Benjamin Booth, Phineas Bond, Joſeph Fox, William Pyles, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joſeph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George Brown, Joſeh Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joſhua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Edward Erwin, William Simpſon, William M'Pherſon, and Hugh Givin, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid twenty-ſeventh day of October, and firſt day of April reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do; and all the faithful ſubjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Twenty ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Fifteen Million tax in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, eaſt part, that he cannot obtain the taxes due on the following eſtates, viz.

Henry Negee	£18	0
Conrad Lacey	6	15
Widow Severn	7	10
William Pitt	6	15
James Taylor's eſtate,	7	10
William Carty	40	10
Jonathan Boyler's eſtate	3	15
Some lots, the property of ſome ſailors unknown	24	0
Philip Ulrich	9	0
The Hon. the Proprietors eſtate	620	5
William Small,	26	5

NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes as above juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the twenty-ſixth day of October next enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with coſts, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 26th day of July, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commiſſioners.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Northern-Liberties, That he cannot obtain the taxes due or the eſtate of Richard Penn and Sarah Maſters: Notice is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid Richard Penn, Sarah Maſters, or their certain Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 16th of October next enſuing the date hereof, that ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes and charges, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

FRANCIS GURNEY,) Commiſſi-
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) oners.

July 29, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in the townſhip of Towamenſing, in the county of Philadelphia, in the month of July 1780, a young black COW, branded on both horns with ſeveral letters. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the expences, by

LEONARD HENDRICKS.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the firſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-houſe rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE, } Committee of Accounts.

Briſtol, July 9, 1780.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO will undertake to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic in all its parts, Navigation by Mercatur and Circle Sailing, Algebra numerically and literally, &c. and would be glad to engage either in town or country, upon ſuch terms as the times will admit of. Enquire of Mr. CHARLES BISONETT, Inn keeper.

L O S T,

On Thurſday the 13th July laſt, between Penroſe's Ferry and Philadelphia,

AN old leather POCKET-BOOK, containing two printed certificates, ſigned Owen Biddle, Aſſiſtant Commiſſay Gen. of Forage, No. 68, for 2838 2-3 dollars; and No. 69 for 1800 dollars, dated the 11th May, 1780, due to Capt. Archer; ſome bills for horſe keeping, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in Continental money. Whoever has found the ſame, and returns the tickets to the ſubſcriber at his Livery Stables, back of the City Tavern, ſhall be entitled to the money which the Pocket-Book contained, and one hundred dollars more on the delivery of the ſaid tickets. They are of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, as payment is ſtopped.

SAMUEL HODGSON.

Said Hodgſon has a genteel pair of HORSES and good light WAGGON, with a careful driver to hire, either by the day or job.

Auguſt 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Elegant bay STALLION, to be ſeen at SAMUEL HODGSON's Livery Stable, near Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city a black and white COW, her hind feet white, her near ear crop'd the ridge of her back reddiſh. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

LAZARUS STOW, Walnut-Street.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1780.

TAKEN UP, ſuppoſed to be Stolen,

(The ſuppoſed thief now in gaol)

A SORREL MARE, with a bald face, with four white feet, the hind outs white almoſt to the hams, a black ſpot on her right fore leg a little below the knee, fourteen and a half hands high, and ſuppoſed to be eight years old. Any perſon owning the ſaid Mare, by applying to JOHN DEVISON, Saddler, in Market-ſtreet, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, near the falls of Schuylkill, on the 28th June laſt, a middle ſized red COW, with a white face, ſome white on both her hind feet. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Turner's Lane, three miles from Philadelphia, a middle ſized pale red COW, with a white face and belly, and ſome white on her tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 21. THOMAS GRESWOLD.

EXTRACTS from the Observations of the Court of France, on the Memorial of the Court of London.

(Continued from our laſt.)

IT is certain that Mr. Deane was charged with two commiſſions, the one of which, was to eſtabliſh commercial relations between the King's ſubjects and the Americans, and the other, to propoſe to the King, not only a treaty of commerce, but alſo an alliance, conceived in the moſt extenſive terms.

The King might aſſuredly, without degrading his dignity, without violating the faith of treaties, without offering any prejudice to the rights of ſovereigns, have hearkened to the overtures of the American Agent; his Majeſty did in fact hearken to them, but he let Mr. Deane know, that his intention was not to form any political connexion with the colonies: He not only did refuſe to receive the plans of treaties which that American offered him, but he would not even acknowledge the title of Commiſſioner, which he had received from Congreſs, and he confined himſelf to the granting Mr. Deane (as a private individual) an aſylum in his dominions, with the ſame protection to which all ſtrangers are entitled there; this conduct might diſpleaſe the Court of London, but they had the leaſt right to cenſure it, as they ſtill keep at this time a chief of rebels in their pay.* The Engliſh Miniſtry looked however on it as an infraction of the treaties, and their incenſed pride blinded them to ſuch a degree, that they ordered the Viſcount Stormont to demand Mr. Deane as a rebellious ſubject, or at leaſt, to inſiſt on his expulſion from the dominions of his Majeſty: The public will themſelves aſcribe its proper character to ſuch an inconſiderate ſtep, and the King has certainly no need to juſtify the refuſal which was contained in his anſwer.

The Engliſh Ambaſſador, exaſperated at the King's determination, which, however, he ought to have expected, gave, no doubt, the impreſſion of his ill humour, to the reports he made to his Court, it is at leaſt certain, that it appeared in his conduct, for he eſtabliſhed in all the ports of the kingdom, an indecent, ſcandalous, and unexampled *Eſpionnage*,† every ſhip that was fitted out, all the cloathing and warlike ſtores, that were purchaſed, were, according to his Emiſſaries, for the Americans The perpetual complaints which were the conſequence of thoſe informations, were examined into with exactneſs and diſpatch, and they were almoſt always found to be without any foundation, and the ſmall number which appeared to be well grounded, never failed to meet with ſpeedy redreſs.

It is here proper to explain the nature of the complaints, and unjuſt demands of the Court of London.

That Court began, by deſiring that the King ſhould forbid his ſubjects all ſort of relation and commerce with the Americans, that he ſhould forbid them above all, the ſelling of arms and ammunition to thoſe colonies, that he ſhould puniſh them in caſe of tranſgreſſion, that he ſhould prevent the American privateers from ſelling their prizes, and that he ſhould even treat them as pirates, by prohibiting them his ports.

The King was ſo deſirous of preſerving a good intelligence between him and the Court of London, and was ſo far from thinking of any connections with the Americans, that he granted the greateſt part of the above demands: His Majeſty prohibited very ſeverely, the exportation of arms and ammunition to the continent of North America: He forbid the commanders of the American privateers, to ſell their prizes in France, and his ſubjects to purchaſe them, and he did not even allow thoſe ſame privateers to remain in the ports of his kingdom, any longer than the time preſcribed by the treaty of Utrecht, and under the expreſs conditions ſtipulated in the ſame treaty. Nothing can be a ſtronger proof of the exactneſs with which the King's orders were carried into execution, than the repeated repreſentations of the Deputies of Congreſs, and the diſcontent of Meſſrs. Hodge, Cunningham, and Wicks in particular, which they carried with them to America.‡

But while the Court of London was heaping complaints upon complaints, and the King was doing all in his power to ſatisfy them, not only by acts of juſtice, but alſo of a condeſcenſion which he had made it his ſyſtem to carry to the higheſt degree, the Engliſh commanders were behaving in the moſt violent and arbitrary manner towards the French ſhips; and inſtead of uſing the forms preſcribed by the treaties, they fired with ball to oblige them to ſtrike, § they ſeized on the Captains with armed hands,* and not ſatisfied with the regularity of the ſea-papers, as the treaties require, they would ſearch, overturn and plunder the cargoes; † no veſſel could come out of the French iſlands, but muſt ſubmit to that deſpotic inquiſition. A number of ſentences given in the Engliſh iſlands had adjudged to the Engliſh captors, prizes, the illegality of which was evident; ‡ the Vice-Admiralties of thoſe iſlands had condemned as lawful captures, veſſels, ſome of which were laden with goods purchaſed in the French iſlands, becauſe thoſe ſame things were preſumed to be the productions of North-America, § and others, taken on the high ſeas, and which were laden with merchandize, *that might be convenient to the Americans*; ‖ Engliſh privateers had violated the King's territories, both in Europe and America; ¶ a great number of French ſhips had been confiſcated only becauſe their cargoes might be uſeful to the Colonies, and there were no legal means of having redreſs for the iniquitous judgments of the Vice-Admiralties: The eſtabliſhment of a Commiſſion of Appeals was inceſſantly promiſed, and thoſe promiſes were never followed by any effect. ** Theſe are what the authors of the Juſtificative Memorial terms "general and ambiguous accuſations, the elaborate obſcurity of which is impreſſed with the character of ſhame and artifice; theſe are what he calls vague and obſcure complaints; theſe are the phantoms which he did not think proper to fight againſt."

[To be continued.]

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* Paſcal Paoli.

† "A word, which, thank God," ſays a noble Lord, "does not yet admit of an Engliſh explanation." See the debates in the Houſe of Lords, in our laſt paper.

‡ Mr Cunningham, the commander and owner of an American privateer, after having greatly hurt the Engliſh trade, put into the port of Dunkirk, where he diſarmed his veſſel, and declared he was going to fit her out again for one of the ports of Norway. As this declaration appeared ſuſpicious, Mr. Cunningham was deſired to give a ſecurity, he offered two, Mr. Hodge and Mr. Allen, both Engliſhmen. He left in fact, the port of Dunkirk without being armed, but he tranſported ſecretly in the night, men, cannon, and ammunition on board his ſhip, which was in the road; he ſet ſail afterwards, and it was not long before he took the Engliſh packet boat the Prince of Orange. As ſoon as the French government had notice of Mr. Cunningham's fraud, they cauſed Mr. Hodge, one of the ſecurities, to be arreſted, and put into the Baſtile, and the packet boat was reſtored to the Court of London, without any other formality, the fault of Cunningham having been evident and public.

With regard to Mr. Wicks, likewiſe an American cruizer, he had taken two conſiderable prizes, but before he brought them into the port of Nantz, he had opened the ſcuttles, either to examine the merchandize, or to ſell it clandeſtinely. As this proceeding is contrary to the text of the treaties and ordinances, the two prizes were confiſcated to the King, but his Majeſty cauſed them to be reſtored to the Engliſh owners.

§ When ſhips of war meet in the high ſeas, with veſſels that appear ſuſpicious to them, they are authorized by cuſtom, to give them ſummons, and oblige them to ſtrike: For this purpoſe they fire a gun loaded only with powder, and willful diſobedience only, can give them a right to fire with ball. Such is the received practice among all nations. But the Engliſh officers, accuſtomed to an arbitrary conduct, and above all, to impunity, did daily tranſgreſs this rule, and ſo intolerable a conduct, excited complaints ſo much the more frequent, that it was almoſt always productive of exceſſes and accidents, but the Engliſh Miniſtry, far from regarding theſe complaints, did even find them unjuſt, and approved of the conduct of the Britiſh officers, maintaining, againſt notoriouſneſs, that the cuſtom of firing with ball, was acknowledged, and even innocent. It is left to the trading nations, to appreciate ſuch a juriſprudence.

* A violence which is expreſly provided againſt by the 24th article of the treaty of Utrecht.

This article is given at full length in the original of theſe obſervations. It is to be regretted, that the nature of this extract does not permit to inſert it alſo here, as well as a conſiderable number of facts, which afford the moſt inconteſtible proofs of the truth of the Court's aſſertions. It is to be hoped, that ſome abler hand will oblige the public with a tranſlation of the whole performance, in which there is not a ſingle line, but tends to ſet in the cleareſt light, the conduct, no leſs indecent than unjuſt, of the Engliſh ſea officers, and the unwarrantable behaviour of the Miniſtry of Great Britain. The following fact, extracted from the obſervations, will alone ſuffice to convince every candid reader, of the juſtice of the complaints of the Court of France.

The Sieur Maſſie, Captain of the ſhip Bon Paſteur, coming from Martinico, fell in on the 21ſt of December 1777, oppoſite Cape Gatte, (on the coaſt of Spain) with the Engliſh frigate, the Weſtmoreland. This frigate, after having fired a gun loaded with ball, drew near to the Bon Paſteur, and ſent in her long boat and ſix men, each armed with two pair of piſtols and a cutlaſs. As ſoon as they were on board, they clapped a piſtol to the ſteerſman's throat, ſeized upon the helm, took the command of the veſſel, and took the Captain by force on board their ſhip, ordering him to take with him all his papers. The commander of the Engliſh frigate, having received the papers of the Sieur Maſſie, inſtead of examining them, locked them in his ſcrutore, and told the French Captain, that he was perſuaded he was not coming from Martinique, but from North America, that his veſſel was certainly loaded with tobacco, rice, wheat, &c. and that he would take her to Mahon, in order to have her ſearched.

It is to be remarked, that the Baron D'Arbaud de Jouque, Major-General of Martinico, was a paſſenger on board the Bon Paſteur. This officer was ordered on board the frigate, where he underwent an interrogation, and half the lading of the ſhip was offered him, if he would but own that it conſiſted of merchandize from the Britiſh colonies. At laſt the Engliſh commander determined to ſend back the Baron d'Arbaud, and Capt. Maſſie, but the latter, when returned on board his ſhip, found all there in the greateſt confuſion. This affair was laid before the Engliſh Miniſtry, who referred it to the Board of Admiralty.

† As they did thoſe of the Victor, Captain L'Anine, the Cæſar, Capt. Falconard, the Eſperance, Capt. Vincent, and the Incognito, Capt. Bodinet. Add to theſe, twenty-three declarations of Captains plundered, and moſt unwarrantably uſed.

‡ The ſhip Providence, Capt. Poitevin, having left the cape on the 16th of Auguſt 1777, was taken the next day, and condemned as a lawful prize at Jamaica, under pretence, that a large quantity of wine which was on board of her, was deſtined for the Americans.

The Traiteur, the Poſtillon, the Joli-coeur, the Pompée, the Eſperance, and twenty other veſſels, were taken and condemned, on ſuſpicions of the ſame kind.

§ The ſhip Aimable Reine, laden with tobacco and indigo.

‖ There were more than twenty ſuch veſſels taken, none of which had on board either arms, or any warlike ſtores. They were all deſtined for the French Weſt India iſlands.

¶ This aſſertion is ſupported in the obſervations, by a great number of unqueſtionable facts, the relation of which, cannot be inſerted here, on account of its length.

** There was no commiſſion eſtabliſhed to determine on appeals, at the time when the Marquis de Noailles left the Court of London.

L O N D O N.

NOTHING ſhews the wicked induſtry and attention with which Miniſters are preparing for a general election more than the mode in which the quarters of the Militia are ſettled for this ſummer; every regiment is to be ſtationed at the part of the Kingdom the moſt remote from their own reſidency, by way of throwing every difficulty on the voters, who are in the reſpective corps, and to enhance the expences of the independent candidates, for the more expenſive the election the better for the Court. In the Warwickſhire regiment, for inſtance, there are at leaſt two hundred voters for Coventry, and for that reaſon, they are to be in the neighbourhood of London. The Yorkſhire regiments too, are for ſimilar reaſon to be at a diſtance from that county, and the caſe is the ſame with all the other regiments.

We hear from Liſbon, that Commodore Johnſtone, after an unſucceſsful cruiſe, has at length got ſafe into the harbour of beauty, by taking to the nuptial bed Miſs Charlotte Dee, a celebrated beauty there.

The Channel fleet will not, at ſooneſt, be ready to proceed to ſea till the latter end of June

Extract of a letter from Banff, May 17.

"I am ſorry to tell you that the French or American privateers are making great havock among the ſhipping in the Murray Frith, and particularly off this place, owing to the neglect or miſinformation of the cruizers ſent to protect our trade."

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, May 20.

"Wedneſday laſt 60 pipes of French brandy were imported at the Bromielaw, out of the Triton, Thomas Martindale maſter, from Dublin, for which the duties were paid at the Cuſtom-houſe and Exciſe office in Glaſgow. This is the firſt importation at that place, it being now a port independent from the port of Glaſgow."

Laſt night and this morning there was a very hot preſs on the River Thames, and on the ſhore on both ſides thereof. A great many hands were picked up, who were put on board a tender, in order to be immediately ſent down to the Nore.

Extract of a letter from Dover, May 25.

"Laſt week was carried from this port to Dunkirk, one of the largeſt and faſteſt ſailing boats in England, being 60 feet keel, 17 feet beam, and 80 tons burthen, and there ſold for 800 guineas. She is to mount ten two pounders, beſides ſwivels, and to carry 70 men. This may warn all coaſters without convoy, that may lie in the Nore or Margate Roads, bound round the North Foreland, and under Dungeneſs, as thoſe places, and in the Swin, will be moſt in danger."

The famous preacher, Weſtly may be now ranked among the penſioned hirelings of the court, and has been buſily employed in ſome parts of Yorkſhire very lately, putting forth his pious political tenets, which are ſo congenial to his brothers of the dark robe, that the eſtabliſhed churches in many places have been laid open to him. At Bingly and Halifax, this has been the caſe, and in his ſermons he has repeatedly exhorted his diſciples to purchaſe a little fourpenny book, which he calls a true ſtate of account of the war in America, an extract from the pamphlets and evidence of the famous Mr. Galloway, than which nothing can be more fraught with miſrepreſentation and falſhood.

D U B L I N, May 23.

A ſhort view of the advantages given to the Scotch manufacturer of linens, more than is given to the linen manufacturer reſiding in Ireland.

The manufacturer of Scotch linens who ſhips them for a foreign market, from any port in Scotland, receives an immediate bounty of 1 1-2d. per yard on linens from 6d. to 18d. per yard (making full 12 per cent.) upon his own oath; but the manufacturer of Iriſh linens, who exports them from Ireland, to any foreign market, hath not hitherto received any bounty, unleſs through the circuitous medium of Great-Britain, by which means, of the 12 per cent. bounty, 8 3-4 are in time of peace frittered from it, and in time of war 13 1-2 per cent. are but barely ſufficient to defray the expence.

Seven thouſand per annum are granted to the Scotch for encouraging them to cultivate flax and hemp, to us nothing, or (by the delays and difficulties thrown in the way of payment) ſomething worſe than nothing.

The Parliament of Britain grants annually a large ſum to make and repair the Scotch roads; the linen weaver in Ireland is annually taxed from two to three ſhillings per acre on his little farm, to make and repair ours. When England pays two millions land tax, Scotland pays about 45,000l. The taxes to raiſe this ſum are trifling.

* Ireland, poor Ireland, ſet apart to feel all the miſeries without partaking of one of the advantages of our happy government,

		l.	s.	d.
Pays annually about	—	1,200,000	0	0
Our national debt amounts to about	—	834,086	19	3
Beſides by tontines during the two laſt ſeſſions	—	440,000	0	0
And this ſeſſion a loan of		166,000	0	0
And to abſent landlords about		600,000	0	0

Labouring under theſe heavy diſadvantages, how is it poſſible for our linen manufacture to appear at foreign markets in competition with that of Scotland? Let the impartial ſenator judge.

* This ſtate was made out in 1778; it cannot ſince have changed for the better.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 19.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, North-Carolina, to a gentleman in this city, dated Auguſt 12, 1780.

"General Gates is in poſſeſſion of Camden by this time, I imagine, as he was near that place when Captain Watts left him advancing, and the enemy retreating, and hope ſhortly we ſhall be near Charleſtown. We have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and have always been ſucceſsful. We hear that there has been an embarkation lately from Charleſtown of 1000 men for New York; I fancy they begin to be fearful of the French fleet attacking that place."

The firſt of May laſt died at Portſmouth, Sir Charles Hardy. The corpſe was eſcorted through the town by the ſenior and junior officers, and then put into a hearſe in order to be carried to Rawlings, in Oxfordſhire, for interment.

B O S T O N, Auguſt 14.

By Capt. Fellows, who arrived here laſt Saturday in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, we are informed, that a fleet of 35 ſail, French and Spaniſh, intended to commence their attack on Jamaica, on or about the firſt inſtant.

Thurſday evening laſt a number of priſoners on board the guard ſhip mutinied, ſeized and diſarmed the guard, conſiſting of eight men, cut the cable, and ſhe drove aſhore near Lechmere's Point, leading up Cambridge river. On the alarm being given, the Town Major (John Rice, jun. Eſq;) attempting to go on board with an additional guard to quell the mutiny, was fired on from the guard-ſhip, when the Serjeant, Thomas Bickford, was killed; on which, the Major calling to the ſhore, and informing of what had happened, it being very foggy, the town was alarmed, when a number of boats went

off to his assistance, and quelled the mutiny. After which six of the prisoners were brought on shore, and committed to prison.——A Jury of Inquest being summoned to sit on the body of the deceased, after about forty-four hours examination of the prisoners separately, found, from their own confession, eleven principals and accomplices, accessary to the murder, who are now in goal waiting for trial.

NEWPORT, August 12.

On Monday the 21st ult. a Committee from the Honorable General Assembly of the State, then sitting in this town, waited on his Excellency the French General, with the following Address, viz.

THE Representatives of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in General Assembly convened, with the most pleasing satisfaction, take the earliest opportunity of congratulating the Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant General of the army of His Most Christian Majesty, upon his safe arrival within the United States. Upon this occasion we cannot be too expressive of the grateful sense we entertain of the generous and magnanimous aid afforded the United States, by their illustrious Friend and Ally: Sufficient had been the proofs of his zeal and friendship: The present instance must constrain even envious, disappointed Britons, to venerate the wisdom of his Councils, and the sincerity of his noble mind. We look forward with a most pleasing expectation to the end of a campaign, in which the allied force of France and these United States, under the smiles of Divine Providence, may be productive of peace and happiness, to the contending powers, and mankind in general. We assure you, Sir, our expectations are enlarged, when we consider the wisdom of His Most Christian Majesty in your appointment, as the commander of his army destined to our assistance.

Be assured, Sir, of every exertion in the power of this State, to afford the necessary refreshments to the army under your command, and to render the service to all ranks as agreeable and happy, as it is honorable.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

THE King my Master, hath sent me to the assistance of his good and faithful allies, the United States of America. At present I only bring over the vanguard of a much greater force destined for their aid, and the King has ordered me to assure them, that his whole power shall be exerted for their support.

The French troops are under the strictest discipline; and, acting under the orders of General Washington, will live with the Americans as their brethren; and nothing will afford me greater happiness than contributing to their success.

I am highly sensible of the marks of respect shewn me by the General Assembly, and beg leave to assure them, that as brethren, not only my life, but the lives of all the troops under my command, are entirely devoted to their service.

(Signed) THE COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

Extract of a letter dated at Hillsborough, North Carolina, July 23, 1780.

"A party of our militia, commanded by seven Captains of Light horse, made an attack on a body of Tories under the command of one Col. Moore: the eldest of our Captains, Gilbrett Hall, together with five others, fell in the engagement; the other Captain and one Lieutenant were wounded; 70 of the enemy were killed, 100 taken prisoners, with 300 horses, and a considerable quantity of baggage.

"A second attack was made on a party of about 130 Tories, commanded by Col. Ferguson, a noted Tory from the northward, and 70 Light-horse of Cathcart's legion, commanded by a Captain Hook, on the 12th instant, by a party of 80 or 90 militia, under the command of Col. Neale, the surprize was compleat, Ferguson, Hook, a Lieutenant and 7 others were killed on the ground, and a Major, two Lieutenants, and 27 taken, many of whom are since dead of their wounds, the remainder were dispersed; some accoutrements for Light-Horse, and a number of horses were also taken—of the exact number we have not certain accounts—our loss was only one man wounded. Lieutenant Colonel William Lee Davidson of the Continental line, with a detachment of 160 Light-horse, from B. Gen. Rutherford's brigade on the 21st inst. made the third attack on about 5 or 600 Tories, commanded by the infamous Samuel Bryan, near Colster's, on Pee Dee, killed 3 or 4, took 40, and put the remainder to flight with more precipitation than we fled from Bryan Creek; none halted till they had reached the enemy's post at the Waxaws, where they threw the whole into the utmost confusion and consternation. Their whole time since, has been employed in constructing fortifications for their safety. Col. Davidson was wounded in the body, 'tis feared mortally, 2 privates wounded slightly, but not a man killed—to Davidson's misfortune may probably be attributed their escape.

"After the enemy had evacuated their post at Cheraws, one Capt. Thomas with 25 men, (all of whom had taken protection from the King of Great Britain) marched down to a narrow part of Pee-Dee, and took a boat going to George-town, with most of the enemy's plunder, and 102 men of the 71st regiment."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the South-Carolina line, dated General Gates's Head quarters at Little-Black Creek, twelve miles from Lynch's Creek and forty miles from Camden, August 7, 1780.

"I take the opportunity of the present express to inform you, that two days ago, Major General Gates entered South Carolina, at the head of the Maryland division with a park of artillery, Col. Arnard's corps, a regiment of Virginia State troops, and a party of South-Carolina refugees, under Col. Marian. Some days previous to our coming here, the North-Carolina Militia under Generals Caswell and Rutherford, entered South-Carolina also, a little above the Cheraws in two divisions, as soon as Gen. Rutherford crossed the Pee Dee, the British troops consisting of the 71st and a few dragoons and Tories abandoned their posts at Anson Court house and Cheraw hill, after burning the houses at the latter, and retreated to Lynch's creek, a party of Col. Giles's regiment who resided in that neighbourhood, having intelligence of their retreat, and that they had sent some boats loaded with stores down the Pee Dee, waylaid and intercepted the boats, in which they captured 102 officers and men of the 71st regiment, some hogsheads of rum and other stores.

"The enemy at Lynch's creek, abandoned their post last night on our taking our present position, where we formed a junction with Major General Caswell's division of Militia. Col. Sumpter with some of the inhabitants of our State, supported by a party of Mechlenburgh Militia, has exerted himself meritoriously; his party as well as Gen. Rutherford's, have had several successful skirmishes with the enemy's parties, and we have a report to day, which seems pretty well founded, that he yesterday defeated the New-York volunteers and a party of tories, at the Hanging Rock; our affairs on the whole, wear a prosperous aspect.

"Another letter from the same quarter mentions, 1000 of the South Carolina Militia having joined Gen. Gates, since he entered that State, and that desertions from the enemy were very considerable."

Last Sunday arrived here, in 7 weeks from L'Orient, the brig George, Capt. Montgomery, who sailed in company with Capt. Bell of this port, a brig belonging to Baltimore, and the Alliance frigate, lately arrived at Boston.

The same evening was sent in here, by the brigs Fair American and Holker, two schooners laden with tobacco, lately taken by the refugees out of the Chesapeak.

Last Sunday evening arrived here from Egg-Harbour, Mr. Edward Giles, jun. of Boston, who went from thence in the schooner Shark, (belonging to Messrs. Pels and Call) Roger Haddock, commander, to Virginia, on a visit to his friends; and returning to Boston, on the 6th of August, to the northward of Cape Charles, fell in with a sloop of 10 guns from New-York, who took the schooner, and taking all the people out but Mr. Giles, they stripped him of every thing he had, exclusive of what was on his back. After leaving the sloop two days, the Prizemaster indulged him with an observation, when he found they were about twenty miles to the southward of Egg-Harbour. There being some good old spirits on board, Mr. Giles used his best endeavours to let it circulate, which it did effectually, and about twelve o'clock that night ran her in over Little Egg-Harbour bar, where she now lays safe. The next day Mr. Giles had the satisfaction of waiting on the prisoners, being four in number, to Philadelphia. The above schooner is loaded with tobacco and bar iron.

Last Saturday David Hoch, convicted the last sessions of horse stealing, was pillored, cropped, and whipped thirty-nine lashes, pursuant to his sentence.

To the momory of Captain JAMES FORRESTER, late of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment—by an Officer of the same.

SEE crowds of Angels bending down the sky,
Proclaiming, FORRESTER shall never die!
In gloomy mansions tho' the hero's laid,
Yet to his virtues be this tribute paid;
That those who knew him lov'd his gen'rous heart,
And wish'd to breathe in all his cares a part.
Ye fair, lament the youth you once admir'd,
Who charm'd your hearts and heaving bosoms fir'd;
Who made gay mirth in smiling circles dance,
Did brave, when call'd to scenes of war, advance.
Alas! he's gone! the gallant friend no more;
But fame shall sound him to the farthest shore.
Accept, bless'd shade, then this my last adieu,
A tear—which I could drop—for none but you.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER XIII.

AGAINST the English, as my signature imports, I am pleased when I find testimonies of their own writers representing them as they really are destitute of almost every virtue, and abounding with almost every vice. The following is from Daniel de Foe, a writer under Queen Ann, and will be relished by every American who has been converted from his undue attachment to that people, by a series of the severest injuries.

"England unknown as yet, unpeopled lay;
Happy, had she remain'd so to this day.
"Ingratitude, a devil of black renown,
Possess'd her very early for his own.
An ugly, surly, sullen, selfish spirit,
Who Satan's worst perfections does inherit:
Second to him in malice and in force,
All Devil without, and all within him worse.
"The lab'ring poor, in spight of double pay,
Are saucy, mutinous, and beggarly:
So lavish of their money and their time,
To want of forecast is the nation's crime.
Good drunken company is their delight:
And what they get by day they spend by night.
Dull thinking seldom does their heads engage,
But drink their youth away, and hurry on old age.
Empty of all good husbandry and sense;
And void of manners most, when void of pence.
Their strong aversion to behaviour's such,
They always talk too little or too much.
So dull, they never take the pains to think,
And seldom are good natur'd, but in drink.
"An Englishman will fairly drink as much,
As will maintain two families of Dutch."

AN ANTI ANGLICAN.

*** Doctor Morgan's Address to the Free Citizens of the United States, came to hand too late for this Paper, but shall be inserted in our next.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty is now ready to make distribution of the cargo of the Brigantine GLOUCESTER, taken by the privateers Holker and Fair American, and condemned as prize in the said Court.

The Agent or Agents duly authorized by the owners, seamen or others of either of the said privateers, and every of them, having a right to share therein, by being on board said privateers at the time of the said capture, or otherwise, are desired to appear and make known his or their authority to act as an Agent or Agents as aforesaid, within three days from the date hereof, according to Law.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1780.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed towards recruiting the Pennsylvania line, are earnestly requested to send their subscriptions to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq; State Treasurer, who will give a certificate for the same to be repaid in the same species as advanced, with interest at six per cent. The recruits coming in lately very fast from the country, makes the above requisition absolutely necessary.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1780.

To GERMAN DESERTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all GERMAN DESERTERS from the armies of Great-Britain, will meet with proper encouragement for enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's Hussars, both which corps are now serving in America under the command of Monsieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application must be made to Col. NICOLA, at the Barracks; or at Mr. PETER HAYS's, in Third-street, near Race-street, where an Officer of each corps will be found.

Just printed and to be sold by
STEINER AND CIST,
At their Printing-office in Second street, a few doors above Race-street, Philadelphia,
A neat and correct EDITION of
DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK.
At the same place in the press, and speedily will be published,
The Practice of the French Pronunciation.
BY JOHN PERRIN.

TO BE SOLD,
HOUSES AND LANDS.

A SMALL Plantation, containing forty-seven acres of good land, a frame dwelling house, a stable, a garden paled in, about eight acres of meadow and the same quantity of woodland, and a good orchard of fruit trees; situate one mile from Potts-Grove, bounded by the Reading road on one end and the river Schuylkill on the other.

A Lot of Ground situate on Walnut-street and Third street from Schuylkill, ninety-nine feet front by two hundred and seventy feet deep.

A Ten-acre Piece of good Woodland, part of which may be made into meadow, having a good stream of water running through the same; situate in Germantown township, about a quarter of a mile from the road leading through Beggars-town, and seven miles from Philadelphia.

Also sundry Houses and Lots in and near this city.

For further particulars enquire of THOMAS SHUTE, in Church Alley, Philadelphia, who continues selling Indigo on commission, and has a choice parcel of Carolina Indigo in tierces and barrels to sell by wholesale and retail. Also an elegant large silver Waiter, a new nine-inch Cable, and a large strong new Cart.

PETER WHITESIDE AND Co.
In Walnut street, have for SALE,
WEST-INDIA Rum in hogsheads,
Gin and Brandy in cases,
Sweet Oil in ditto,
Bohea Tea,
Teneriffe Wine,
Bar Iron,
White Lead and Bar Lead.

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY healthy NEGRO BOY, about twenty years of age, by trade a hatter. Enquire of the Printer.

LOST at SEA,
In November last,
A LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 2716, for One Thousand Dollars, dated August 27, 1779, payable to the subscriber, or order.
JOHN TANNER.

GEORGE RUTTER,
SIGN and ORNAMENT PAINTER,
TAKES this method to inform his friends and the Public in general, That he has opened shop in Fifth-street, one door below Walnut street, partly opposite the New Gaol, where he executes said business in all its branches in the neatest manner. Any persons who may please to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their work carefully and expeditiously executed on the lowest terms.

N.B. The partnership between Winter and Rutter is dissolved.

HARE's best bottled PORTER,
By the Grocer or Dozen, to be SOLD by
CHRISTOPHER BAKER,
At the corner of Second and Vine streets; where the highest price will be given for empty Bottles.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of Col. Jacob Morgan's stable, in Race street, on Saturday night last, a sorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high and about five years old, low in flesh, with a blaze in his forehead, a thin mane, a white and redish mixed tail, branded L. Whoever takes up said horse, and will bring him to Messrs. Morgan and Baker's store in Second-street, or to the subscriber in Oley, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Morgan and Baker, or

JOHN LESHER.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the Friendſhip, lately commanded by ——, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from Richmond in Virginia to the Head of Elk, re taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Samuel Hollingſhead, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe in the city of Philadelphia on the ſecond day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſhip or veſſel called the Queen Charlotte, taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Samuel Hollingſhead, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſchooner Arbuthnot, lately commanded by Roger Pye, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from St. Kitts to New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Roger Kaign, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſchooner or veſſel called the Poplar, retaken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Roger Kaign, *qui tam, &c.* To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. It appears by a depoſition taken in this cauſe, that the above veſſel was taken by the Britiſh privateer called the Cox, and ordered for New-York, and retaken by the Holker and Fair American on her paſſage thither.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Wedneſday the 30th of Auguſt inſtant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Continental Yard, will be ſold at Public Sale, for Caſh only, about Twenty HORSES.

By order of the Q. M. Gen.

4. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

CHOICE Port and Madeira Wine in bottles, Bottled Beer for exportation or immediate uſe, Vinegar by the caſk, and Draught Beer as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The higheſt price given for Empty Bottles. 6t.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of Wilmington, Newcaſtle county, about the 18th inſt. (July) a black HORSE, 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his face, and a few white hairs on the top of his back, neither brand or ear mark, a natural troter, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, ſhall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to Juſtice, the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS ROBINSON.

WAS miſing on the 1ſt of the 8th month, 1780, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, an excellent ſilver WATCH, with a neat inſide caſe which covers the works, there is on the back of the outſide caſe the letters P. B. the number forgot, makers name WAGSTAF; as the Watch is very remarkable, it is hoped the thief may be detected and brought to Juſtice, ſhould it be offered for ſale, it is hoped every perſon will ſecure it, ſo that the owner may get it again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SEVEN SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS Reward for their trouble, paid by the ſubſcriber living near Brandywine Bridge.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY,

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joſeph Griſwold.

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford townſhip, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve, containing a good dwelling-houſe, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One lot in Poplar Lane, Fourth-ſtreet, Northern Liberties, late Oſwald Eve's, containing about 6 acres, with the ruins of a large brick houſe thereon.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three ſtory Houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, &c. thereon.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe in this city, the thirtieth day of Auguſt next: The ſale to being at Ten o'Clock.

The terms of ſalewill be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,]
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,] Agents P. C.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1780.

WAS Stolen out of the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſt. a Silver CANN, larger than a pint meaſure, marked R. L. M. in a cypher, makers mark I. M. it has a ſmall crack on the top nearly oppoſite the handle.

Alſo, a woman's long CLOAK, of a light colour, ſuperfine broadcloth, faced with taffity of the ſame colour, with ſundry other things too tedious to mention. And about the 20th of September laſt was ſtolen out of ſame Houſe, a ſilver Cream Jug and Sugar Tongs, maker's name B. W. and ſuppoſed to be marked R. L. M. —Two Tea Spoons almoſt new, marked the ſame, with a full ſet of blue and white China, and a large Japan'd Waiter. A reward of one quarter of the whole, or in proportion for any part thereof will be given to any perſon who informs the owner where the goods may be found.

Silver Smiths are deſired to ſtop them, ſhould any of the above articles be offered them for ſale.

ROBERT LEWIS.

A MILLER *Wanted,*

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands his buſineſs, and has no objection to act as ſecond-hand in a mill, will meet with employment, and good wages, in a healthy part of the country within twenty miles of this city. He muſt bring a recommendation of his honeſty and ſobriety. Apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt on the 8th inſt. (Auguſt) on the Germantown road, about 4 miles from this city, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, containing half a ſheet of the new ſtate money, all numbered 1591; likewiſe a certificate for 300 dollars, number 156, with ſome ſmall change. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the Printer, ſhall have the above reward.

TO BE SOLD BY

MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN,

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia,

WEST-INDIA RUM in puncheons, and Muſcovado SUGAR in hogſheads and barrels. He has alſo a quantity of fine old high-flavoured CANE-JUICE SPIRIT, which he will diſpoſe of in ſmall quantities for the accommodation of private families.

THIS is to forwarn all perſons againſt taking any aſſignment on a Note from William Gill againſt me, bearing date in 1780, for the ſum of Three Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds: As the ſame is a fraud, I do refuſe payment unleſs compelled thereto by Law.

WILLIAM BRICE.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Auguſt 12, 1780.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

On Thurſday the 7th of September, on the premiſes,

THAT Remarkable pleaſant Houſe and Garden with the Plantation belonging to it, whare the Subſcriber now dwells, ſituate on the river Schuylkill, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county. The Houſe is fifty feet front by forty feet deep,—four rooms on the lower floor, and a large Hall,—five rooms on the ſecond, and five on the third floors, a cellar under the whole, divided into four appartments, with a large entry leading to a vault, which extends from the Houſe between ſixty and ſeventy feet, and opens into the garden, a hanging Garden of about an acre of ground, with free ſtone ſteps at each bank, in which are a variety of fruit trees, vines, &c. there are alſo a ſmall Dwelling Houſe, two good Spring Houſes, Barns, Stables, Coach Houſe and Smoak Houſe, on the premiſes, all (except the Coach Houſe) built of ſtone; an inexhauſtible quarry of limeſtone, and a valuable Shad Fiſhery. The Plantation conſiſts of 205 acres of land, about eighty cleared, and fifteen or ſixteen acres of excellent watered meadow, the reſt remarkably well timbered. There will alſo be ſold, a valuable young Horſe and Mare, ſeven eights blood, got by Mr. Hiltzheimer's Babraham, out of a fine three quarter blooded Mare: Milch Cows, Steers, young cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Waggon, Cart, Harrow and Geers, with other implements of huſbandry, and a variety of houſehould and kitchen furniture. The Sale to begin at twelve o'clock. The Plantation put up at three. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale.

SAMUEL MILES.

N. B. The improvements alone, on this Place, when materials and labor were at the loweſt, coſt upwards of 3000l.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FARMS,

THE one on which the ſubſcriber lives, containing two hundred and ſeventy-three acres of land, forty acres of which is good mowing ground, thirty acres more is ſowed with graſs ſeed and will be fit to mow the enſuing year; eighty acres is covered with fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable land, fit for raiſing all kinds of grain; the whole under compleat fence, (chiefly new rails) and in ſmall encloſures, and well watered. There is on ſaid farm a good dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, almoſt new, a large and commodious new kitchen with a well of good water by the door, a large Dutch barn, new cyder works compleat, ſmokehouſe, barracks, cowſheds, &c. a young apple orchard in full growth, a young apple orchard containing near three hundred trees of the beſt grafted fruit, a number of peach trees, and a peach nurſery that will be fit to plant out next ſpring. The purchaſer may be accommodated with an ample quantity of all kinds of farming utenſils, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, &c. grain and roots for a family, and forage for the ſtocks. N. B. There is cut into proper lengths and piled up on this farm as much good wood as will be ſufficient for two years fuel.

The other farm joins this, and contains one hundred and ſixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered woodland, fifteen acres of it mowing ground, the reſt good arable land: There is on it a good farm-houſe one and a half ſtories high, has three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a ſhop and a good Engliſh barn, two fine apple orchards which annually produce a large quantity of cyder, a number of peach, cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in February 1778, for ſeven years, at fifty pounds per year rent, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound to have the whole farm enclоſed at the expiration of the leaſe under a fence of eight rails high with ſtakes and riders, and the clear land divided into ſeven fields and under fence of ſeven rails with ſtakes and riders. Both farms lie at ſixteen miles diſtance from Brunſwick Landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth Town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Somerſet County, New Jerſey.

Fort Pitt, July 23, 1780.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living at Fort Pitt, an indented Servant GIRL, named JANE LATIMER, about twenty-one years of age, a freſh coloured Iriſh-looking huſſy, rather of a low ſtature for a woman, and ſomewhat clumſey built, with a pearl or blemiſh on the light of one eye, (I think the right one.) She was bred in Dublin, and has had a good education, being an extraordinary good needle woman; and writes an uncommon good hand for a woman; and will probably profeſs herſelf a ſchool miſtreſs in a country place.

She went off in company with a ſoldier, named Patrick Ohara, who deſerted from the Maryland corps at this place, and ſhe may probably paſs herſelf by the name of Ohara. She is an artful huſſy, and will no doubt, make uſe of an old indenture, of which I believe ſhe is poſſeſſed, to plead her freedom by, but for ſundry miſdemanours, ſhe gave a new indenture for an additional term of two and an half years.

Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Servant, and deliver her to me at Fort Pitt, or to Colonel Thomas Gibſon, in Carliſle, or to Mr. Robert Campbell, merchant in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Ignace Lebatt, merchant in Baltimore, ſhall receive a Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges.

JOHN IRWIN.

N. B. If not convenient to deliver her to any of the above perſons, the firſt county goal will do as well.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT healthy NEGRO MAN, in his prime, and a good farmer. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.